

TAYLORS FALL REPORTER

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
Articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive consideration.

Mr. J. M. McKee has authorized agent in Free Press office. He will receive advertising and advertisement for the Free Press.

ROCKS & LONDON are our authorized agents in Chicago—125 Randolph street.

JOT, COE & CO. are authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

The War.

Our telegraphic dispatches this week inform us that on Saturday, the 23rd ult., the guns of Fort Pickens opened fire on the Navy Yard at Pensacola and the town of Warrington, and also give an account of the attack on Fort McRae by the naval force. As will be observed, there are a great many conflicting rumors about in regard to the affair, and with the lights before us, it is impossible to tell whether Pensacola or Fort Pickens has been taken. The reports are all from secession sources, and of course are not altogether reliable. We are confident, however, when the details of the bombardment are made known, it will be found that the Union arms have won another glorious victory.

A portion of Georgia has been invaded by the "Lukkers troops," and the stars and stripes are now waving in that benighted State. Tylice Island, commanding the harbor of Savannah and near Fort Pulaski, has been taken possession of by Commodore Dupont and is now occupied by a force of U. S. Marines. Surely, the work goes bravely on.

From the Potomac army there is nothing of special interest. Extensive reconnaissance are made daily, and the army is ready at any moment for an attack. It is said that a more hopeful feeling prevails all branches of Government regarding the issue of the conflict than heretofore. No serious embarrassments are apprehended with England in regard to the arrest of Mason and Sidel.

In Missouri, secession appears to have pretty much "played out." The last heard of McCulloch was that he had marched his forces to Arkansas. Price had issued a long and windy proclamation from Neosho for 50,000 troops. He says that less than 5,000 responded to Gov. Jackson's call for 50,000 men, and calls on the people of Missouri "by every consideration of duty, by every description of safety, by every tie that binds them to home and country, to delay no longer, but to rush to arms and drive the ruthless invaders from their soil." As for himself, he will never see the chains fastened upon his country. He will ask for six and a half feet of Missouri soil on which to repose, but will not live to see his people enslaved. Brave Price!

Wool.—The farmers of Minnesota and Wisconsin are beginning to pay some attention to the subject of wool-growing, and well they may, for no branch of rural pursuits can be made to pay as well as this, and no country is better adapted to sheep raising than is ours. We observe by the Prescott Journal that Judge Foster, of River Falls, Wis., has brot about 1000 sheep into the St. Croix Valley this year, and has already made quite a shipment of wool to the East.—It costs but little to keep sheep, and the profit resulting from them is enormous. Every farmer in this and adjoining counties should endeavor to procure a few, and in a short time we can raise enough wool to supply our own demand and have some left to ship. No one knows how long the war may last, and as we can no longer depend upon Secession for our cotton, let us go to raising wool as a substitute.

Under our present mail arrangements we are unable to give our readers as late news as we did during the summer and fall, but they must bear with us until "Uncle Sam" sees proper to increase our mail service, which we hope and believe will be at no far distant day. A petition has been extensively circulated and signed in the St. Croix Valley, asking a tri-weekly mail, and from what we can learn, we think the Department will be disposed to grant it. If a little exertion is made by the people of this place, St. Croix Falls and Marine, we are under the impression that Messrs. Burbank, for a small remuneration—say \$15 per month—could be induced to give us an extra mail per week. What say the people in relation to the matter?

FIRST BATTERY MINNESOTA ARTILLERY.

We received a letter last week, dated November 24th, from an unknown correspondent at Fort Snelling, from which we learn that this company had been ordered to St. Louis, and would probably start in a short time for that city. The company numbered 156 men, rank and file, and had chosen the following officers:

Captain—Emil Munch, of Pine Co. First Lieutenant—Wm. Spencer, of New Ulm, and Frederick E. Peebles, of Winona.

Second Lieutenant—Richard Fischer, of New Ulm, and George F. Cooke, of Winona county.

The "boys" from this section of the country were generally well, but, as our correspondent says, "had the blues on account of not having been provided with their uniforms, for which they blame the State administration." We think, by this time, they have regained their wonted good spirits, and are as enthusiastic as ever to maintain the honor of their country.

Jack Frost, from present appearances, will soon erect a free bridge across the river, a commendation most devoutly to be wished by all who have occasion to cross often. The toll bridge has always been a damage to this town and we trust, ere long, will be made a free institution. It has been suggested by some of the citizens on both sides of the river, that the counties, Chisago and Polk, buy the bridge and throw it open to the public. We have conversed with a few of the stockholders in relation to the matter, and they are of the opinion that the stock can be purchased for 50 cents on the dollar. We hope before spring some action will be taken in the premises. What say you, Mr. St. Croixian, don't you think it would be a good idea?

The Town Election.—This election, which was set down for Monday, did not take place. We do not know why it was allowed to go by default, unless it was that nobody was present to vote. We must confess, being busy all day Monday, that it slipped our mind until evening, and then probably would not have occurred to us, had not a friend, supposing that we ought to be posted, inquired "how the election went." Of course we "caved." We do not know what will come of it, but presume that either the old officers will have to hold over or a special election be held.

The St. Paul Press.—All who wish a reliable newspaper from the capital can do no better than to send for the St. Paul daily, tri-weekly or weekly Press. This paper, although not yet a year old, has attained an extensive circulation, and deserves to be classed among the first-class journals of the North-west. We cheerfully recommend it to our citizens as a newspaper in every respect worthy of their support, and hope that a large club will be raised for it as soon as the present volume is finished.

CHURCH FESTIVAL AND FANCY FAIR.—The Ladies' Industrial and Social Society will hold a festival at Folsom's Hall, on Christmas eve, the proceeds of which will be applied in furnishing the M. E. Church in this town, now nearly completed. Useful and fancy articles, oysters, ice cream, etc., will be for sale. All persons desirous of having a "good time," and at the same time helping a good cause, are respectfully invited to be present. Admission 10 cents, children half price.

Rev. Mr. Torbet, who has been absent from town for two or three weeks, returned home on Thursday evening last. While in St. Paul he was thrown from a buggy and had one of his knees severely injured, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered. Our citizens are glad to welcome him back, but sorry to learn of his misfortune, and trust that he may speedily recover.

Thanksgiving Day passed off very quietly, nothing transpiring to designate it from ordinary days. No divine service was held, but the usual amount of turkeys and chickens were disposed of, for which everybody, of course, was duly thankful.

The Lyceum, at St. Croix, meets every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, over Christie's store. Inasmuch as we are not to have anything of the kind on this side of the river this winter, would it not be well to patronize our friends across the way?

The St. Croixian closed its first volume last week. Mr. Bartlett, hereafter, is to have the entire editorial charge of the paper. Waile in, Judge, on your nerve.

The river, from the foot of the dikes to the eddy, is gorged with anchor ice. In some places it is thrown up 10 or 12 feet high. This has not happened before in six or eight years.

THREE CHEERS FOR COL. BROWN.

Col. Brown, commanding at Fort Pickens, is destined to be one of the most popular men in the country, and next to him will be our friends on the corner, Mosher, Humphrey & Co., who continue to sell goods of all descriptions, cheap or dear, as they can be purchased at any other establishment in town. They have been very successful in business here, and we can account in part for their success, which is their liberal investment in printer's ink. Besides this, they are accommodating and gentlemanly business men, just the kind to succeed in a new country. Read their advertisement in another column.

COLD WEATHER.—Winter has set in in good earnest. Friday night last was "snapping cold," the thermometer indicating 20° below zero. We now have about a foot of snow on the ground, sleighing is excellent, and is being improved by all who are fortunate enough to own fast nags.

Mr. Beach, our daguerreian artist, we learn is making photographs, the first ever made in this place. Those desiring them, had better give him a call. His gallery is on the hill, near the county buildings.

Dr. Whiting's saw mill, at Balsam Lake, Wis., manufactured 1,000,000 feet of lumber during the summer and fall, which will be hauled to town this winter and rafted for running below in the spring.

"Sam" Euclid, a graduate of this office, has been employed to take "charge of the press work" of the St. Croixian office. "Sam" must have an easy "sit."

Richardson has laid in a supply of nice sweet cider, an article that has always been exceedingly scarce in this country, which he is selling like "hot cake." Try it.

PORK.—Since the cold weather large quantities of pork have been brought to town and sold for 8 to 3½ cents per lb. In St. Paul we notice it is only bringing from 2 to 3.

Capt. Mears, of Polk county, has united his company with a cavalry regiment being raised by Col. C. W. Washburne, and goes as First Lieutenant.

We received, a week or two since, from the hands of Samuel Thompson, of Polk county, a nice string of trout, for which favor that gentleman has our thanks.

Schottmuller Bro., at the brewery, have some excellent beer. If you doubt our word, pay them a visit and satisfy yourselves.

Read the letter on our outside to-day, from Rev. Wm. McKinley. We hope to hear often from that gentleman.

We understand that there is to be a dance in this town on New Year's eve. Particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE.—A ton or two of tano hay. Inquire at this office.

Good dry wood is selling in this town for \$2.00, and green for \$1.50 per cord.

See notice of County Treasurer in this week's paper.

Troubles in the Camp.

There is a sharp little brewing among the leaders in the Richmond junta. It seems that all last summer President Davis held Beauregard with a short chain, lest he should run away with the applause of the Southern people, and be elected President in November. There have been mutterings of discontent, and now there is loud complaint. Beauregard's report of the Bull Run battle was kept in the dark by Davis, and finally published a week or two ago but sadly mutilated. Beauregard's friends then rushed to print with letters charging their Executive with bad faith, and it would appear from their statements that the Louisiana General not only reported the battle but the imbecility of Davis and his Cabinet. One writer assails Davis in this wise:

"Davis is the victim of petty jealousies and prejudices of which the South could never have entertained a suspicion when he was elected President. If it were not painful, at a time, and during a crisis like the present, to impeach the character of our Chief Magistrate, many instances might be given of a narrow-minded favoritism on the part not only of the President, but of the whole Administration, which deriving its tone from him, indicates a rapid approximation to the official corruption and nepotism to have been cast off forever when we severed with a sword the degrading bonds which bound us to the despotism at Washington.

Another in speaking of the election says:

"Outside of the Cabinet, no man has been named as a candidate in place of Mr. Davis. The people know not where to look for a suitable man. With sufficient time a well chosen candidate would

obtain a vote that would startle the administration, which now feels secure almost to the verge of irresponsibility, and a total event the entire Confederacy. I think I know the feeling and opinion of the Confederate Congress in this matter. They know all that President Davis has done, and not done.—Few else do, on account of the secrecy of the sessions and the veil thus thrown over all the transactions of the government. It is disagreeable to be at points with one who is head of the government and generally professedly. But were the election to be determined by Congress Mr. Davis would be flung higher than a kite."

Gen. Beauregard is thus introduced into a new arena, and in a letter to the Richmond Whig he says:

"By authority, the President is the sole judge of when and what part of the commanding Officer's report shall be made to the public."

It certain minds cannot be made to understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and office seeking, the lowest civic occupation, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice to say, that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen to the administration and every of the world. I hope for the sake of our cause and country, to be able, with the assistance of kind Providence, to answer my countrymen with new victories over our national enemies; but I have nothing to ask of the country, government or any friends except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged upon."

The Charleston Mercury discusses freely the difference of opinion between Davis and Beauregard, and says it fears the latter may soon have to follow the example of General Walker, of Georgia—attending to the late rebel Secretary of War, who was compelled to resign.

News Items.

Dispatches to Gen. Dix from Eastern Virginia, announce the capture of three rebel officers, (a captain and two lieutenants,) and seven new cannon, all new and in good order. All traces of disloyalty seem to have disappeared in the two counties of Accomac and Southampton. County meetings have been held to renew the allegiance to the Federal Government. The people will first adopt the State Government of Western Virginia as a temporary measure and then look to legislation by that State and Maryland for annexation to the latter. The Secretary of the Treasury ordered the restoration of lights on Cape Charles and the Postmaster General sent a special agent to renew the postal connection with both counties.

The new commander of the Department of Kentucky has now an army in the field of at least 70,000 men, well supplied and thoroughly organized. Persons who have not relinquished to excuse Gen. Sherman's do nothing policy, must have overlooked the fact that the army collected under his orders is better than any other west of the Potomac, and only excelled by that. At no time in the progress of the campaign in Kentucky has the rebel force under Buckner and Zollicoff, forborne any comparison to our own.

The committee appointed to investigate the claims against the Government in the Department of Missouri has been in session at St. Louis something over two weeks, and claims amounting to more than six millions of dollars have been presented and approved. Claims still continue to be presented daily in large numbers, and the labors of the committee will hardly be concluded for several weeks yet.

The burning of the town of Warsaw, Mo., is confirmed. It was fired on the night of the 21st, by the secessionists; all the business portion of the town is destroyed. The troops which were stationed there are now at Sedalia. A portion of the commissary stores, for which there was no transportation, were burned by order of the commanding officer. It was thought by the officer in command that the town was fired by citizens, as a man dressed in citizen's clothes was seen coming from the building in which the fire originated.

Mr. John Jacob Astor, of New York, has joined the staff of Major General McClellan, with the commission of Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Astor is the representative of thirty millions of property, with an income of two millions per annum. He has been from the beginning one of the most active and efficient executive members of the Union Defense Committee, and has given his time, knowledge, and money, without stint, for the cause of the country, and for the suppression of the rebellion.

The programme for the departure of the first 3,000 men of Gen. Butler's New England division, was agreeably filled on the 27th. The mammoth steamer Constitution, the largest vessel ever seen in Boston harbor, took on board the 26th Massachusetts and 9th Connecticut, and moving thence to Portland, received the 12th Maine, making the complement for her first voyage to Port Royal. The other 3,000 will be ready for the return trip of the steamer.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

A VOICE FROM PENSACOLA.

THE TOWN OF WARRINGTON DESTROYED.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 25.

The Tribune special says: Fort Pickens opened fire on Gen. Bragg's fort on Saturday. Particulars—The rebels, through rebel sources, Bragg telegraphs that he has taken the bombardment coolly. The rebels claim to have breached the walls of Fort Pickens. Navy yard on fire three times and put out. The village of Warrington was burned by Brown's fire on the first day.

Baltimore Nov. 26.

The passengers by the Old Point boat say the Norfolk Day Book has a dispatch from Richmond to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. Parties who read the paper say that the Niagara and Colorado engaged Fort McRae, which briskly replied, and that the vessels were damaged, and had to haul off, and that Fort Pickens was firing on the navy yard. Different versions of the affair at Pensacola say, on Friday, Pickens opened on the navy yard and Fort Barrancas, that the Colorado and Niagara participated and had to haul off very much damaged. The news all comes from secession sources and must be received with the allowances.

Washington, Nov. 26.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, received a dispatch from Baltimore stating that the Norfolk Day Book published an article from Richmond to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola.

Parties who read the paper say that it states that the frigates Niagara and Colorado engaged Fort McRae, and that the Fort briskly returned the fire, and further that the vessels received damage and were compelled to haul off. That paper adds that Fort Pickens was firing on the Pensacola Navy Yard. Another dispatch says that the light commenced on Saturday and was in progress Sunday night. Fort Pickens, by firing hot shot, had set the Pensacola Navy Yard on fire three times, but that the rebels had managed, up to the latter day, to extinguish the flames. They had not, however, been able to suppress those of the burning town of Warrington, which the hot shot had utterly destroyed. It was thought at Old Point that our victory was decisive.

The following is the Philadelphia Inquirer's Pensacola report:

Fort Monroe, Nov. 27, P. M.

Passengers by a flag of truce from Norfolk, this morning, furnishes some further news in regard to the fight at Fort Pickens. These particulars it must be remembered came through rebel sources. Gen. Bragg had not made a breach in the fort, as was before reported.—Great excitement was prevalent throughout the South respecting the battle, but it was thought Bragg would be able to force Col. Brown to surrender. A messenger arrived from Pensacola on Sunday last with a peremptory order for reinforcements. Bragg was at that time hopeful of an early success and was replying at intervals upon the fort with great effect. His regular salvos are described as being really terrible.

The General was perfectly cool and confident. No breach has yet been made, but on Monday one would be manifest, when Bragg expected reinforcements, and he would storm them with fresh troops and ordinance. Col. Brown had concentrated a perfect storm of shot and shell upon the navy yard, burning it down to the ground, and a considerable amount of ordinance stores.

Pensacola had been evacuated by order of Gen. Bragg. Col. Brown had called to his assistance 5 vessels of war, all of which had been driven off by the batteries. The steam frigate Niagara was almost riddled with shot, and the Colorado thoroughly disabled. Gen. Bragg had declared to his troops, that he would never surrender alive, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the men. On Tuesday Gen. Bragg would engage Colonel Brown in front and a land force on the island so as to take him on the rear.

It is generally believed that an action has taken place at Pensacola between our vessels and the rebels, and that Bragg has been whipped, Pensacola burned, and probably Bragg's whole force captured. The dispatches in the southern papers have no apparent end or beginning, and are very meagre.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.

The Inquirer's Fort Monroe letter says the rebel reports state that Pensacola has been evacuated, and the Navy yard entirely destroyed by the fire of Fort Pickens. Gen. Bragg had sent for reinforcements. The five federal vessels assisting Colonel Brown are said to have been riddled with shots.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

Baltimore, Nov. 30.

The Boat from Old Point has arrived but brings no news. A great many rumors are flying about, relative to the affair at Pensacola. One story is that Fort Pickens had been taken by the rebels.—Another that Fort Pickens was victorious and that Gen. Bragg had been killed. Another, that after two days hard fighting, a great storm arose and both parties had to cease fighting.

A Richmond dispatch of the 28th gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola, taken from a Pensacola paper of the 22d and 23d. The Observer of the 22d thus announces the beginning of the fight:

At five minutes past ten o'clock this

morning, a heavy cannonading commenced at the forts below. On which side it commenced we are unable to say. Up to this writing, one o'clock, the firing still continues, and we can only hope that the bombardment has commenced in good earnest. We give news as fast as we get it.

We learn from a prisoner just from the Navy Yard, that the fire was opened from Fort Pickens upon the Confederate steamer Times and returned by our batteries and forts.

The United States steamer Niagara is trying to cross the bar for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement in the town is immense. The business houses are closed and the house-tops are crowded with the excited populace.

The Observer of the 22d has the following:

The firing as we stated yesterday, began from Fort Pickens. The whole of their fire during the morning was directed at the steamer Times, but with very little effect. The Times came up last night and with the exception of two or three little holes made with rifle shot, she is almost all right, and passing. Billy Wilson's batteries gave them a couple of shots, which they returned.

The frigate Niagara tried hard to come, but the reception was too hot, and she had to back out. The only loss of life that we can learn of, is that of a private of the Louisiana, regulars, and the wife of a sergeant of the marine corps, both killed by a shell in the navy yard. A great many shots and shells fell into the navy yard, but they did not do much damage to the buildings.

Our guns were worked well, and must have told with terrible effect upon the other side. The greatest damage done was to one of the ships which remained too near one of our batteries. The Richmond Dispatch says an official dispatch from Gen. Bragg, dated Tuesday night, says that the fighting is quiet at Pensacola—that the Federal fleet keeps at safe distance from his guns, and that he is fully prepared for a renewal of the fight.

The editor adds that we have every confidence that Gen. Bragg will give Brown and his ruffians more grapple than they can comfortably digest. This is all there is in regard to the affair. No result is given.

The Norfolk Day Book of Thursday, contains a dispatch from Pensacola, stating that the only damage thus far suffered by the Unionist was in two of their vessels, which were so much injured that they were obliged to retire.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 27.

[Herald's Dispatch].—There is a report here to day that the rebel steamer Nashville has run the blockade off Charleston, and entered that port with two ens, arms, wires for telegraphic use, salt, etc. While this report comes only through rebel channels there is reason to believe it, as one of our consuls, notified the Government sometime since that the Nashville was loaded in a certain foreign port and was intending to run the blockade.

The Government is expecting news to arrive from Pickens in about two days.

The War Department is hourly expecting the announcement from General Sherman that he has taken possession of the rebel fortifications commanding the entrance to St. Helena Sound about fifteen miles north of Port Royal and commanding the outlet of the Coosaw and Combahee rivers, thus securing the control of all the approaches from the ocean to the cluster of sea islands and affording another avenue for a movement towards the interior of the Palmetto Kingdom.

The rebels are already falling back from the Potomac, before the slow but certain advance of Union forces. They hardly offer resistance to the passing of our vessels—many have come up with in the last few days, loaded with coal, to such an extent as to lower the price of that article from \$10 to \$7. The Reliance came up to the navy yard from Indian Head last evening.

Capt. Hammons, reports that just before he left, at half past one o'clock, a heavy fire was opened from the rebel batteries, at Shipping Point. 3 or 4 shots were fired, while the Reliance was in sight or hearing. Nothing could be ascertained in regard to the alleged rebels, who were firing at our vessels, who appeared beyond Stump Neck, consequently the disposition is that the batteries opened on the Maryland shore.

[Time's dispatch].—Letters received from prisoners of the California regiment, now in Richmond, show that few were killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, many who it was supposed had been killed, are now prisoners there, and it is confidently asserted by the officers that 50 will include the whole number of dead from that regiment.

New York, Nov. 29.

The Fort Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer announces the arrival there of the United States gunboat Comdr de Leon, from Washington.

She had forty two shore fired at her, but receiving only one, doing little damage.

A man calling himself Bryon O'Hara, of Porto Rico, who came from Norfolk Tuesday, with a flag of truce, was detained by Gen. Wool, and his trunk examined. It contained valuable papers—some sealed and stamped by the British Consul at Charleston, and directed to Lord Lyons. These were sent to Secretary Seward for inspection. O'Hara is suspected of having been an officer aboard the Fingal, which he says, is to be fitted out for a man-of-war at Charleston, and carry a formidable battery of Whitworth

rifled guns. He says the Fingal arrived off Tybee two weeks since, from Southampton via Porto Cabello, where she had seen the Sumter often.

Some of the arms brought by the Fingal are being used against Fort Pickens. The cargo of the recent captured British steamer Marble consisted of 7 hales of blankets, 4 cases of cloth, 3 boxes of starch, 25 boxes of tin, 120 hales of coffee, 20 barrels of potatoes, 350 pigs of lead, 30 bags of shot, 1 box of shoes, 6 bags of arrow root, 1 case of pistols, revolvers, 2 cases of cavalry swords, 2 cases of staves, &c. The Marble was formerly named the John Andrews, of Baltimore, and there is a strong presumption of her intention to join the blockade. She will be sent to Philadelphia for adjudication.

According to the present indications the President's message will not be sent hence in advance of its delivery to Congress. The reason for this is probably the fact that it is as well as the reports of Secretaries of War and Navy, will be kept open till the latest possible moment, in order to make such additions and alterations as the constantly recurring events may require.

Washington News.

Washington, Nov. 29.

Dispatches received to day at the Navy Department from flag officer Dupont, dated Port Royal, 25th inst., give the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the United States is flying over the territory of the State of Georgia.

Tylice Island which he says is within easy mortar distance of Fort Pickens, has been taken possession of, and the approaches to Savannah completely cut off. On the island is a strong Martello tower with a battery at its base.

The report of Major Belger, Quarter Master at Baltimore, is satisfactory to the Department, showing that he has dispatched the storage of 200 vessels by Rail Road, to Washington, within the last 30 days, being an average of 2000 tons daily, besides a large amount of stores to the subsistence department.

[Time's dispatch].—Adjutant General Thomas sent out instructions to-day to Gen. Sherman, in Lieutenant to take possession of all the crops in the island: cotton, corn, rice, &c., on military duty, and to ship the cotton and such other crops as were not wanted for the war to New York, to be sold there for the benefit of the Government. Gen. Sherman was also directed to use the negro slaves to gather and secure the crops of cotton and corn, and to erect his defenses at Point Royal, and other places on the island.

Gen. Sumner's division consists of Gen. Howard's and the Irish Brigade, two more New York, and one regiment with a suitable contingent of cavalry and infantry. It marched to the right in its position, which is between the divisions of Gen. Heintzelman and Franklin, the former having been pushed some distance further down the river.

Washington, Nov. 29.

Sir James Fergusson having denied that he was acting as a spy, when visiting this country it is only justice to him to say that he was charged by many persons in the South with letters to be distributed through the Post offices in the North, and that on his arrival in Washington, and being advised that such a conveyance of correspondence was prohibited, at once repaired to the State Department and surrendered all letters to the government.

Spencer's new repeating breech loading rifle was tried by a board of army officers, the order of Gen. McClellan, on Friday. They made a satisfactory report and recommended its introduction into the service. An order for a supply had previously been issued by the Navy Department.

Col. Berdan will grant no more commissions to raise companies of sharpshooters for his brigade, as enough have already been granted to more than fill it. Those wishing to join the corps must enlist under Captains holding commissions prior to this date.

It has been reported to the Post office department that some Post masters have declined to receive United States Treasury notes, payable on demand, when presented to them in payment, for postage. Post masters are therefore informed that these notes are to be received and disbursed by them as equivalent in all respects to coin.

By order of the Postmaster Gen.

H. N. ZEVILY, 3d Asst. P. M. General.

Washington Nov. 29.

[Herald's Dispatch].—The Navy Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Capt. Dupont, containing the report of Commodore John Rodgers of the Porcupine, dated Sunday, Nov. 24th, off Tybee Island. He states that this point entirely controls the ship channel to the Savannah river, which is only within 500 miles of the Fort, and the possession of it closes the harbor of Savannah, and that Fort Pulaski is at the mercy of our forces the moment that the latter decide to take it; also that reliable accounts inform him that Savannah was being evacuated by the people as fast as possible, fearing that Commodore Rogers would attempt to take possession of it.

He further states that Commodore Tammill of the rebel fleet has given it as his opinion that the entire rebel defenses of the southern coast are abandoned as they could not stand the armament of our fleet.

[Special to Tribune].—The Government has received intelligence to-day that the leaders of the rebellion in Richmond and in the Confederate camps across the Potomac at last are satisfied that they are beaten in the issue of arms which they have made, and that the cause of secession is a hopeless one.

New York, Nov. 28.

Letters from Port Royal report that the expedition left on the 24th, to St. Helena Inlet, and without striking a blow

JOHNS & CROSLY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
**GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING**

The cheapest and most durable Roof-
ing in use.

It is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of
ALL KINDS, and to chimneys, without remov-
ing the shingles.

The cost is only about One-Third of Tin,
and is twice as durable.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For preserving and repairing Tins and other
Metal Roofs of every description, from its
great elasticity, it is not injured by contrac-
tion and expansion of metals, and will not
crack in cold or run in warm weather.

These materials have been thoroughly test-
ed in New York and all parts of the Southern
and Western States, and we can give abun-
dant proof of all we claim in their favor.

They are readily applied by ordinary in-
stallers, at a trifling expense.

"No Heat is Required."

These materials are put up ready for use,
and for shipping to all parts of the country,
with full general directions for application.

With descriptive circulars will be furnished
on application by mail or in person at our
Principal Office and Warehouse,

78, WILLIAM STREET,
(Corner of Liberty Street.) NEW YORK.

JOHNS & CROSLY,
AGENTS WANTED.—TERMS CASH.

Something for the Times.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

**Johns & Crosley's
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!**

THE STRENGTH OF GLUE IN THE WORLD.

For cementing Wood, Leather, Glass, Ivory,
China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster,
Bone, Coral, etc., etc., etc.

Extracts.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply
of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."
—New York Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."
—New York Express.

"It is always ready; this cement is it
everybody."—New York Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in
one house as water."—Wilkes' Spirit of the
Times.

Price 25 cts. per Bottle.

Very liberal deductions to Wholesale Deal-
ers. Terms cash.

For sale by all Druggists and Store-
keepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLY, Sole Manufactur-
ers, 72 William Street, corner of Liberty St.,
New York.

DEATH TO SECESSION.

Michael Genter,

DEALER IN

STOVES, TINWARE,

do, do, do,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

HAVING lately received a supply of im-
proved Cook Stoves, I am now offer-
ing them at remarkably low prices for cash.
All who wish to purchase would do well to
call and examine my stoves before going else-
where, as I am confident I can sell them as
cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the
country.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and
dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to the roofing and
guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rugs and 10
cents for do for old copper.

—Taylor Falls, May 20, 1861.

SAWYER HOUSE,

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

H. B. WHITTEK, PROPRIETOR

FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated
and re-furnished throughout; is desirably
located, being convenient to the business portion
of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake
St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water
in the Northwest, together with the romantic
surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest
variety and the choicest of the market afford-
ing no attention will be wanting to render the
stay of guests every way pleasant. On the
arrival of boats, carriages will be at hand to
wait, to convey guests to and from the House.

FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of
Stillwater and its surroundings present attrac-
tions which are few other points in the coun-
try. Immense lakes abound, within con-
venient drive of the city, plentifully supplied
with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and
surrounding forests abound with game—desir-
able requisites to pleasure-seekers and tour-
ists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls
of St. Croix, passing through the most wild
and romantic scenery in the western country,
and connect with all of the Mississippi steam-
ers. Coaches or boats run regularly between
the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent
towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet
of water—being 20 miles in length, and from
three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine
sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure
parties, can be secured at all times at this
House.

There is no nearer any other First Class Hotel.
June 13, 1861.

Regular Tri-Weekly

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,

ENTERPRISE,

GEORGE POOK, MASTER,

R. C. EDEN, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE Taylor Falls Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays for Stillwater,
returning on alternate days, and forming a
direct connection with the Railroad and St.
Louis packets. For freight or passage apply
at the clerk's office.

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND
DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to
be found in this upper country, with
new and improved machinery, together with
a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to
furnish the trade with everything in our line
at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfac-
tion. We can manufacture to order, upon the
shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Crib,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order. Enam-
eled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and
stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufactur-
ing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will
be sold as cheap as can be bought at any es-
tablishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc.,
done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1860.

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL PORTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Ni-
agara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester,
Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New
York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.
via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi
river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask
for tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with
trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will
ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as
quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS OWING TO RIDING, &c.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via
Chicago & North Western Railway, to New
York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.,
thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river con-
nect direct to Chicago with trains on all East-
ern and Southern roads, and Passengers are
conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Rail-
way, in Chicago, to all other Depots.

FREE OF CHARGE,

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota
Junction or Janesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had
at all Rail Road and Boat Agents on the river.
Geo. S. Devlin, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

MARK HENDRICKS, North Western Agent.

MRS. IDA WICHMANN,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, FLOWERS,

Rugbes, Ribbons, Etc.,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a fashionable stock of the
above described goods, which she o-
fers to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicin-
ity at remarkably cheap rates for cash.

Bonnets trimmed and dresses made in the
nearest manner.

FOR THE EAST.

1861.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU

CHIEN RAILWAY.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.
Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without
change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route
from all points North and Northwest to
Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Mil-
waukee, Detroit, Cleveland,
Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara
Falls, Toronto, Mont-
real, Rochester,
Albany, St.

Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Phila-
delphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.

The shortest, most comfortable and most
direct route to the East. Passengers by this
route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 A. M.,
(at or breakfast on board steamer), and have
a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of
cars, in ample time to get supper and take
the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in
time for the evening boat of the Detroit and
Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage be-
tween Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Mil-
waukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing
from boat to cars between twelve and five
o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus
ride to Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The loads of this line carry no produce to
La Crosse, will have no detention at this point,
and the public may depend on sure connec-
tions at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all
points East and South, thus avoiding all
trouble to passengers.

No omnibus charges in Chicago.

The time by this favorite route is always as
quick, and the fare will be always as low as
any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night
trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du
Chien.

For through tickets apply to
C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St.
Anthony.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicoll House,
Milwaukee.

D. W. Armstrong Stillwater;
George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls;
And of all the Agents between St. Paul and
Prairie du Chien.

Chas. Thompson, Ticket Agent,
Cannon Jackson, Ticket Agent,
Barn & Champlin, Freight Agents,
Wm. Jervis, Superintendent,
E. B. Bacon, General Ticket Agent.

Barnes & Hutchins,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

GENERAL RAILROAD

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVEE,

Prescott, - - - - - Wis.

Dill & Brother,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Segars,

BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

BROD STREET, PRESOTT, WIS.

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,

PRESOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission,
pay taxes and attend interests of non-
residents generally, buy and sell Land War-
rants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the
Northern States.

Bateaux and Skiffs

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, a
my shop near the Chicago Mill, the best
of boats, at reduced rates.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 28.

Peter Ahear,

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grind Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the
very best brands of family flour in sacks, that
cannot be surpassed by any foreign im-
portation. He can also furnish, at the shortest
notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye
flour for table use. Always in stock, wheat,
rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he
will dispose of cheap for cash.

24-ly

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS,

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
St. Croix & Son, Jan. 22-3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE subscriber will cheerfully send (free
of charge) to all who desire it, the copy
of a simple recipe by which he was cured of
that dire disease, Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bron-
chitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely
hopes will try this recipe, well satisfied if
they do so they will be more than satisfied
with the result. Thankful for his own com-
plete restoration, he is anxious to place in
the hands of every sufferer the means of cure.

Those wishing the recipe with full directions,
&c., will please call on or address

REV. WM. S. ALLEN,
No. 66, John Street, New York.

Millinery Trimmings

FANCY GOODS.

MISS SUSAN WILSON,

No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a new supply of the
above, embracing the latest, most fash-
ionable and best quality, all of which will
be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.

Dealers from the country supplied with
Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices
to close out the stock on hand.

St. Paul, May 20, 1861.

4-ly

NEW FIRM.

UNDER the name of this day entered into a
partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

and prepared to take

BUILDING CONTRACTS,

and furnish

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

With estimates of cost, at

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Such shows and trade furnished on the most

REASONABLE TERMS.

Are ready to make all kinds of

Cabinet Work

COFFINS FURNISHED

On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop

GOVERNMENT STREET,

Guard & Whitney.

Taylor Falls, Jan. 1, 1861.

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe mak-
ing, executed promptly, in a style, and of
materials warranted to give satisfaction. I am
bound to keep my seat, and stick like
glue to the last, so give me a call, and you'll
get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. De Montreville,

DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his
farm near Stillwater, will, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his
profession, in all of his branches, at his office
over Larson's store, on Main near Chestnut
Street.

Stillwater, Minnesota.

J. C. Buffon,

Attorney at Law,

General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to
his care, in the counties of St. Croix,
Polk, Pierce, Burnett, and all collections
promptly attended to. Office at Prescott,
Wis.

2-ly

S. C. WHITCHER,

SALE STABLE.

CO. NE. OF FOURTH & ROBERT STREETS,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with
the best of Livery, on short notice and on
reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week.

26-13-w

STRICKLAND & CO.

Book, Stationery,

And School Book Jobbers,

MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities,
the largest stock in the West, at prices which
must prove satisfactory to all customers.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers, Book
binders, and dealers in Wall Paper, Amer-
ican Sabbath School Union Publications.

J. SPENCE WHITE.

White & Jay,

Attorneys at Law,

Prescott, Wisconsin

WILL practice in all the Courts of the
State of Wisconsin, and attend by ar-
rangements with reliable firms, to claims in
any part of the United States. Office in
Swen's Building, (up stairs) Broad street.

1-ly

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,

TAYLOR FALL REPORTER

Thursday, Dec. 12, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All communications for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, false, written in a proper spirit, shall be returned to the writer.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in New York City. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

ROBERT A. LAMSON is our authorized agent in Chicago—123 Randolph street.
JOY, COE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

The President's Message.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers this important document this week. On account of its length and the lateness of the hour at which it was received, we can make no comments upon it in this number. It is an able State paper and will be read by all with unusual interest.

Congress.

Congress met on Monday week, organized and immediately proceeded to business. The first day's proceedings will be found on our outside, by which it will be seen that our Representatives are fully up to the requirements of the people, in reference to the Great Rebellion. Almost the first thing done, was the passage of a resolution directing the incarceration of James M. Mason in a Federal cell, similar to the one Col. Corcoran, of the N. Y. 69th, now a prisoner at Richmond, is confined in, until the rebel authorities learn to treat our men as prisoners of war. A similar resolution was introduced in reference to Sidel, both of whom we hope are in the New York City Tombs at this time.

Resolutions in reference to slavery were introduced the first day of the session, some of which will undoubtedly be passed. This rebellion has been daffied with long enough. All know the cause of the war to be slavery. As long as our Generals are permitted to return slaves, and as long as the rebels are allowed to work them in the field, upon fortifications, and in armies, just so long will the war continue. Our Congressmen see this, and are about to pass laws that will not only strike terror to the rebels, but will destroy the rebellion itself. For the speedy passage of which, let us all earnestly pray.

A resolution was unanimously adopted on the 3d inst., expelling Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, from the House. A similar resolution was passed in the Senate on the following day, in regard to the traitor Breckinridge. There are other traitors who deserve, and undoubtedly will soon receive a like fate.

On the 4th, a Mr. Saulsbury offered a joint resolution that Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney, Edward Everett, George M. Dallas, Thomas Ewing, Horace Binney, Reverdy Johnson, John C. Crittenden, George E. Pugh, and Richard W. Thompson be, and are hereby appointed commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with a like number of commissioners to be appointed by the Confederate States, for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution; and that they report the result of the conference to Congress for approval or rejection. That upon the appointment of commissioners as hereby invited by said States and upon the meeting of joint commissioners for the purpose of conference, active hostilities shall not be renewed unless said commissioners shall be unable to agree, or in case of an agreement by them said agreement shall be rejected either by Congress or by the aforesaid States.

This "white feather" proposition was greeted with laughter by the Senate, and laid upon the table where it is hoped it will lie until doomsday.

On the 5th in the Senate a resolution to appoint a committee of three to investigate into the disasters at Bull Run and Edward's Ferry, after considerable discussion, was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, introduced a bill for confiscating the property and giving freedom to the slaves of rebels, and made a lengthy argument in support of the measure. The bill provides for the absolute and complete forfeiture forever to the United States of every species of property, real and personal, wherever situated, within the United States, belonging to persons beyond the jurisdiction of the United States or beyond reach of civil process in the ordinary mode of judicial proceeding in consequence of the present rebellion, who, during its existence shall take up arms against the United States, or in any way aid or abet the rebellion. This forfeiture

is to be enforced against property in the rebellious districts through the military power, and all property of other persons of the United States where the judicial power is not obstructed by the rebellion, through the courts, and that the proceeds of the property of each individual seized and forfeited, be subject to the just claims of loyal creditors, and to be held for the benefit of loyal citizens despoiled of property by the rebellion and to defray the expenses incurred in its suppression. The bill also forfeits the claims of all rebels, and those who give them aid and comfort, and to the persons they hold in slavery. The bill declares that the slaves thus forfeited shall be free, and makes it the duty of the President to provide for the colonization of such as may be willing to go to some tropical country where they may have the protection of the government and be secure in all the rights and privileges of freemen. The property belonging to traitors or to those giving them aid or comfort who may be convicted by judicial tribunals, is to be forfeited on their conviction. The real estate for life and personal property for ever.

A Voice from Parson Brownlow.

Parson Brownlow, whose paper, the Knoxville Whig, was suppressed, not long since, by the rebels of Tennessee, has been heard from in a manner that cannot be very pleasant to those giving them aid or comfort who may be convicted by judicial tribunals, is to be forfeited on their conviction. The real estate for life and personal property for ever.

If we are not very much mistaken, the country will have occasion to rejoice at still greater successes won by brave old Parson Brownlow. He as much as any other man in the country has felt the curse of this high-handed rebellion. His property has been confiscated, his family broken up, and he himself compelled to flee for his life into the mountains of Tennessee, at which place he is raising an army to fight for the Union. Brave and impetuous, he will rally around him an army that will become a terror to the rebels, and a protection to the loyal men of Tennessee. Let the Government furnish the means and Parson Brownlow will soon rid that State of the traitors who infest it.

Periodicals.

The Atlantic Monthly, for December, is upon our table, and is filled with excellent reading. This book, for those who wish substantial reading, is the best magazine extant. Its large and constantly increasing circulation is a sufficient guarantee of its worth. The ninth volume commences with the January number, and the publishers promise to make it still more interesting than the last. All who desire a really good magazine can do no better than to send for the Atlantic. To our subscribers we can furnish it for \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 less than the subscription price for single copies. Send in your orders so as to get the January number.

Godey's Lady's Book, the "World's Favorite," has been received for December, and the ladies who have examined it, testify to its being better than ever before, which is the highest encomium that can be bestowed upon it. Beside its stories, which are always chaste and beautiful, every number contains a splendid steel engraving and superb double sheet fashion plate that alone are worth more than the price of the book. The holidays are near at hand, and no more appropriate present to a wife, sister or lover can be made than Godey's Lady Book. We are pleased to learn that a club of ten has already been gotten up for it here, and trust that the number of names will be doubled before it is sent to the publisher. We can furnish it at club rates, \$2.00, to our subscribers.

Arthur for December has been received, and is fully up to its competitors. None can read this magazine without receiving some instruction. We value it as highly as any book we get, and recommend it to all who desire a high-toned family magazine. Price, \$2.00 per year.

Sedalia, Dec. 4.

The country west of here is again reported to be overrun with numerous bands of from fifty to seventy-five men, who represent they are from Price's army. They enter every Union man's house and carry off his bedding, &c., and provisions, and drive off all the horses and cattle. The larger gangs have teams and wagons to transport their booty. They will undoubtedly run to Price as soon as they can steal enough to supply their wants for the winter. A detachment of cavalry left here this morning and we shall probably soon hear of some skirmishes.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Southern News.

Savannah, Dec. 2.

The Republican of this morning says the Unionists have abandoned Tybee Island. One ship had left on Saturday for the North. On Saturday afternoon a large ship stood in for Warsaw inlet. Com. Tatnal's fleet went after her but she disappeared. There were six union vessels off Tybee island yesterday. The schooner Waterman for Charleston was wrecked off Tybee island on Friday morning. She fell into the hands of the blockade. The cotton and provisions on Hutchinson, Fenwick and all joining islands were destroyed by fire on Thursday night last by the proprietors.

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 5.

The Memphis Avalanche of the second contains the following:
A large body of Unionists attacked the Confederate forces at Morrisstown, East Tennessee, yesterday killing large numbers, and completely routing them. Maj Gen. Geo. Crittenden has arrived at Knoxville to take command of the Confederate forces.

Gen. Rains had cut Montgomery's forces to pieces, taking Montgomery prisoner. McCulloch had surrounded Sigel and Selalia. It was believed the latter would have to surrender or be cut to pieces.

Gen. Price had crossed the Gasconade river on route to St. Louis. People everywhere were flocking to his support. It is believed he would have an army of 60,000 before reaching St. Louis.

Cairo, Dec. 5.

The following items are from the Memphis papers of the 2d inst.:
Gen. Trevaunt has a long communication in the Appeal, showing the insufficiency of rebel defenses at and above Memphis. He says Columbus once lost the Federalists would have no trouble in marching directly to Memphis, and that Memphis would be entirely defenseless, and indefensible. He calls upon every male citizen of the State to enroll himself, and threatens all with death who do not.

Rebels are sending their cotton to northern Alabama for safety.

Coffee quoted at one dollar per pound, in Memphis—none to be had. Bacon ninety cents, and other provisions in proportion.

Henry Fry and Jacob M. Henzeier, Unionists, were hung at Greenville, Tenn., on the 30th of November for bridge burning.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 30.

Patriotic planters on the sea border are hourly applying torches to their crops of cotton and rice along the coast. There is one sheet of flame and smoke. Many military companies of New Orleans are volunteering for 30 days' service at Columbus, Ky.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.

Gen. Halleck has issued a lengthy general order with reference to the officers of this Department, the principal points of which are as follows:
Lieut. Col. B. G. Farrar has been appointed Provost Marshal and General of Department.

Commanding officers of districts, posts and corps, are directed to arrest and place in confinement all persons in arms against the United States, or who give aid assistance or encouragement to the rebels.

All property belonging to such persons which can be used by the army, will be taken possession of for that purpose, and all other property will be examined by a board of officers and sold according to army regulations.

All persons found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, or under false pretenses, within our lines, giving information or communicating with the enemy, will be arrested, tried and shot as spies.

Persons not commissioned or enlisted in the service of the so-called Confederate States who commit acts of hostility, will not be treated as prisoners of war, but punished as criminals, and be shot or less severely punished, according to the rules of war.

In consequence of the large numbers of Union families and non-combatants having been plundered and driven from their homes in a destitute condition, and thousands of such persons are now finding their way into this city, and the Provost Marshals are directed to ascertain the condition of persons so driven from their homes and under the military law of retaliation, quarter them in the houses and feed and clothe them at the expense of avowed secessionists, who, although they do not themselves rob and plunder, give aid and encouragement to and abet and countenance such acts of their fellow rebels.

New York, Dec. 5.

A private from Port Royal states that one of the Quarter Masters has on his own responsibility set about 40 gins at work, the negroes as an inducement to work, are to receive 30 cents per pound for all marketable cotton, and they have gone into the business it is represented with enthusiasm.

The President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests. You will not be surprised to learn that in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude—chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have during the whole year been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which contains factions domestic divisions, is exposed to disaster abroad, and one party or both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention.

Nations thus tempted to interpose are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them. The disloyal citizens of the United States, who offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected; if it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations in this case, disregarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more clearly or directly through the destruction, than through the preservation of the Union.

If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principles than this, I am quite sure a second argument could be made to show them that they could reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to suppress this rebellion, than by giving encouragement to the principal lever relied on, by the exciting of foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated in the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely fail to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments.

It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign states, because whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country, and the stability of our government, mainly depend not upon them, but upon the loyalty, patriotism, virtue and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted.

I venture to hope it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation, and with firmness maintaining our rights and honor. Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other state, foreign dangers generally attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defenses on every side, while under this general recommendation provision for defending our coast line, readily occurs to the mind.

I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and the navigation improvements at well selected points upon these would be of great importance to the national defense and preservation. I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War, expressed in his report upon the same general subject.

I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky, and other faithful parts of the Union, by railroad. I therefore recommend as a military measure that Congress provide for the construction of such a road as speedily as possible.

Kentucky will no doubt co-operate, and through her Legislature make the most judicious selection of the line. The present terms must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or some still different line, can easily be determined.— Kentucky and the general government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and when done it will be not only of vast present usefulness but also an available permanent improvement worth the cost in all future.

Some treaties designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration. Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable melioration for the rigor of maritime war, we have far removed all the obstacles from the way of their humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrence.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between her Britannic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this government, and the Secretary of State, relative to the detention of the British ship *Pertshire*, in June last, by the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded on strict right, as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the Commissioners, under the act of the 3rd of March, 1859.

If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal over the surplus referred to in good securities with a view of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that Empire.

By the act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against, and to capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only.

For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce, in the Eastern seas, especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of United States vessels and their cargoes, and the consular courts, established by law in Eastern countries, to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this shall not be objected to by the local authorities.

If any good reason exists why we should persevere in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it; unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration, the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a Charge d'Affaires at each of these States. It does not admit of doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment, have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the government, the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the National Loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith, and zeal for their country's deliverance from its present peril, have induced them to contribute to the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions.

This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement and energy in action. The revenue from all sources including loans for the financial year ending 30th June, 1861, was \$80,835,000.23 and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on accounts of the public debt, were \$84,578,034.1, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, of \$2,257,065.80. For the first quarter of the financial year ending 30th Sept. 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance from July 1st, were \$102,322,508.27, and the expense \$98,239,738.09, leaving a balance on the 1st of October 1861, of \$4,292,770.18.

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year of 1863, together with views of the ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is gratifying to know that the expenses made necessary by the rebellion, are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land. I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency, and the well being of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care. It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people is equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceed the force Congress authorized me to call into the field.

I refer with pleasure to those portions of my report which makes allusion to the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army. The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is recommended to the serious attention of Congress.

A large addition to the regular army in connection with the defeat and the loss so considerably diminished the numbers of its officers, give peculiar importance to his recommendation about increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy.

By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to procure Chaplains for the hospitals occupied by our volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one especially, properly addressed to each of the persons, and at the dates respectively named and stated in a schedule containing also the form of the letter, marked "A," is herewith transmitted.

These persons entered upon the duties designated, at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully therein ever since. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as chaplains in the army. I further suggest that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at hospitals as well as with regiments.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail, the operations of that branch of the service, and the energy and activity which have characterized its administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power.

Such have been the additions by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said that a navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced. Besides block-

ading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag, have been put afloat and performed deeds which have increased our naval renown.

I would invite especial attention to recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy for a more perfect organization of the Navy, by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory; and the suggestions submitted by the Department, will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the Navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court. Two, by the decease of Justices ~~Patton~~ and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forbore making nominations to fill these vacancies, for reasons which I will now state.

Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt, so that if successors were appointed in the same localities, they could not serve upon their circuits, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve even here upon the Supreme Bench.

I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments Northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace. Although, I may remark, that to transfer to the North one which has heretofore been in the South, would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust.

During the long and brilliant career of Judge McLean, his circuit grew in to an empire altogether too large for any one Judge to give counts therein more than a nominal attendance—raising in population from 1,470,000 in 1831, to 9,511,405, in 1860.

Besides this the country has generally outgrown our present judicial system. Its uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with circuit courts attended with Supreme Judges, while in fact Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon, have never had any such court, nor can this well be remedied without a change of the system, because the adding of Justices to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country with circuit courts, would create a court too dangerous for a judicial body of any court, and the evil of it is one that would increase as new States come into the Union.

Circuit Courts are useful or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them; if not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolished as to all. These modifications occurred to me here, which I think would be an improvement upon our present system.

Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event. Then, first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest. Or, secondly, the Supreme Judges be rested from circuit duty, and let Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuits. Or, thirdly, dispense with the Circuit Courts altogether, leaving judicial functions, wholly to the District Courts and an independent Supreme Court.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of statute laws with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for the many inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them.

Since the organization of the Government, Congress has enacted some 5,000 acts, and joint resolutions which fill more than 6,000 closely printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes.

Many of these acts have been drawn in haste and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves, or in conflict with each other, or at least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed persons to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is. It seems to me very important that the statute law should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist with fullness and precision of the will of the Legislature and the perpetuity of its endurance.

These well done, would I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people by placing before them, in a more accessible and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties. I am informed by some, whose opinions I respect, that the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature might be revised and rewritten, so as to be embraced in one volume, or at least two volumes of ordinary and convenient size, and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such a plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed. One of the unfavorable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suppression, in many places, of all ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and in the form of existing law.

This is the case in whole or in part in all the insurgent States, and as our armies advance upon, and take possession of parts of these States, the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts or officers to whom the citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States, and there is a vast amount of debt constituted such claims. Some have estimated it as high as \$200,000,000, due in large part from insurgents in open rebellion to loyal citizens, who are even

now making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government. Under these circumstances I have been urgently solicited to establish by military power, courts to administer summary justices in such cases.

I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed, the collection of debt, was just and right in itself but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the usual exercise of power; but the powers of Congress I suppose are equal to the anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and Territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms. This is, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace.

It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the government especially in view of the increased number of seasons of the war. It is as much the duty of the Government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same between private individuals. The investigation and adjudication of all claims in their nature belong to the judicial department; besides, it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come, with great national questions. It was intended by the Court of Claims mainly, to remove this branch of business from the halls of Congress, but while the Court has been proven to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it, in a great degree, fails to effect the object of its creation, for want of power to make its judgments final.

Fully aware of the delicacy, and to say the danger, of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether the power of making judgments final may not be properly given to the court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court, with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster General, so following, being a summary statement of the condition of that Department: The revenue from all sources, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of \$700,000, for the transportation of free mail matter was \$9,040,206.40, being about two per cent less than the revenue of 1860.

The expenditures were \$13,606,709.11, showing a deficit of more than 3 per cent, as compared with those of the previous year, and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue of the last fiscal year of \$4,567,502.71. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1862, is estimated at an increase of four per cent, on that of 1861, making \$8,653,000, to which should be added the earnings of the department in carrying free matter, viz: \$700,000, making \$9,353,000. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at \$12,525,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$3,340,000, to be supplied from the treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriations.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this District across the Potomac river, or the time of establishing the capital here, was eminently wise, and, consequently, that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies in the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit to your consideration the expediency of regaining that part of the District, and the restoration of the original boundaries, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying document, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to that department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Office. The cash receipts from the sales of public lands during the last year have exceeded the expenses of the land system only about \$300,000. The sales have entirely suspended in the Southern States, while the interruptions in the business of the country, and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military services, have obstructed settlements in new States and Territories of the Northwest.

The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about \$100,000, rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make it self-sustaining.

The demands upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the casualties of the existing war, have already been made.—There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension roll, and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the insurgent army, or giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed the suspension of the payment of the pension of such people, on proof thereof. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension list.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been lately disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the northern superintendency and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in the possession of the insurgents from Texas and Arkansas.—The agents of the United States, appointed since the 4th of March, for this superintendency, have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in office before that time have espoused the insurrectionary cause and assumed to exercise the power of agents by virtue

of their extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag, have been put afloat and performed deeds which have increased our naval renown.

I would invite especial attention to recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy for a more perfect organization of the Navy, by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory; and the suggestions submitted by the Department, will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the Navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court. Two, by the decease of Justices ~~Patton~~ and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forbore making nominations to fill these vacancies, for reasons which I will now state.

Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt, so that if successors were appointed in the same localities, they could not serve upon their circuits, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve even here upon the Supreme Bench.

I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments Northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace. Although, I may remark, that to transfer to the North one which has heretofore been in the South, would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust.

During the long and brilliant career of Judge McLean, his circuit grew in to an empire altogether too large for any one Judge to give counts therein more than a nominal attendance—raising in population from 1,470,000 in 1831, to 9,511,405, in 1860.

Besides this the country has generally outgrown our present judicial system. Its uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with circuit courts attended with Supreme Judges, while in fact Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon, have never had any such court, nor can this well be remedied without a change of the system, because the adding of Justices to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country with circuit courts, would create a court too dangerous for a judicial body of any court, and the evil of it is one that would increase as new States come into the Union.

Circuit Courts are useful or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them; if not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolished as to all. These modifications occurred to me here, which I think would be an improvement upon our present system.

Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event. Then, first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest. Or, secondly, the Supreme Judges be rested from circuit duty, and let Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuits. Or, thirdly, dispense with the Circuit Courts altogether, leaving judicial functions, wholly to the District

of commissions from the insurance-ists.

It has been stated in the public press that a portion of these Indians have been organized as a military force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents, although the government has no official information upon the subject. Letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by several prominent chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing the wish for the presence of the federal troops to protect them. It is believed that on the re-possession of the country by the federal forces the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations, and resume their former relations to the government.

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a department or a bureau, but a clerkship only, assigned to it by the government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as not to have demanded or extorted support from the government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with general advantage.

Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an agricultural bureau might properly be organized.

The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade has been confined to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of congratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic, have recently been attended with unusual success. Five vessels fitting out for the slave trade have been taken and condemned. Two masters engaged in the trade and one person equipping the vessel as a slave, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and one Captain, taking up a cargo of Africans on board his vessel has been convicted of the highest grade of offence under our laws, the punishment of which is death.

The territories of Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada, created by the last Congress have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated there under auspices especially gratifying when it is considered that the leaven of these new countries when the federal forces arrive, will be the abundant natural resources of these territories with the security and protection afforded by organized governments will doubtless invite to a large immigration, when peace restores the business of the country to its accustomed channels.

I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evince the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory. So far, the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defence to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress, the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to the inhabitants, and as they have no representative in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claims upon the Government.

At your last session a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States, at the exhibition of industry of all nations, to be held at London, in the year 1862. I regret to have been unable to give personal attention to this subject, a subject at once so interesting in itself, and so extensively and intricately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Though the Secretaries of the State and Interior, a plan or system has been devised, and partly matured, which will be laid before you.

Under and by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6th, 1861, legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons, have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are dependent on the United States and must be provided for in some way. Besides this it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by the operations of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal.

In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States, according to some mode of valuation, in lieu of "patria" of direct taxes, or upon some other plan, to be agreed on with such State respectively; that such persons on such acceptance by the General Government be at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes, or the one first mentioned, if the other shall not be brought into existence, at some place or places in a climate congenial to them.

It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practised the acquisition of territory for nearly fifty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was first questioned by Mr. Jefferson, who yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. It is believed that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white

men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming in.

Mr. Jefferson however placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than on providing room for population. On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity, that without which the Government cannot be perpetual?

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions, which are not of vital military importance, to the more deliberate action of the Legislature.

In the exercise of my best discretion, I have adhered to a blockade of the ports held by the insurgents instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress enacted at the late session, for closing the ports. Also, obeying the dictates of prudence as well as the obligations of law, instead of transcending, I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If new-law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence all defensible means must be employed.

It is scarcely not to be in haste to determine what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable. The inaugural address at the beginning of the Administration and the Message to Congress at the late Special Session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing new or original was added to or subtracted from the principles or general purposes stated and expressed in those documents.

The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peacefully, expired at the assault upon Fort Sumpter, and the general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain then is much better defined, and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on this point. This however was soon settled definitely and on the right side. South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union; our soldiers were assaulted, bridges burned and railroads torn up within her limits; and we were many days at one time without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the Capital. Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and opened to the Government; she already given seven regiments to the cause of the Union; and, in some time in the future, is now decidedly and unambiguously ranged on the side of the Union.

Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurgents. These three States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first have now an aggregate of not less than 30,000 in the field for the Union, while of their citizens not more than a third in number are among the insurgents, and they of doubtful whereabouts and existence.

After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country. An insurgent force of about 1,500 dominating the narrow peninsula region constituting the counties of Accotank and Northampton, and known as the "Eastern shore" of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance to and accepted the protection of the flag. This leaves no armed insurrection north of the Potomac or east of the Chesapeake.

Also we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the eastern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, [near Savannah], and Ship Island, and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily southward.

Since your last adjournment, Lieut. General Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been mindful of his merit, yet on calling to mind how faithfully, ably and brilliantly he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thereonward continually, I cannot but think that we are his debtor. I submit, therefore, for your consideration, what further mark of recognition is due to him and ourselves as a grateful people.

With the retirement of Gen. Scott came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a General-in-Chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council or country, was there so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position and in this the nation seemed to give an unanimous concurrence. The designation of Gen. McClellan is therefore in a considerable degree,

the selection of the country as well as of the Executive, and hence there is reason to hope there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus by fair implication promised, and without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve the country. It has been said that one bad General is better than two good ones, and the saying is true if taken to mean no more than that an army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior than by two superior ones at variance and across purposes; and the same is true in all joint operations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means. In a storm at sea no one on board can wish the ship to sink, yet not unfrequently all go down together because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control.

It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely if not exclusively, a war upon the principle of popular government—the rights of the people. In these documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage and the denial to the people all to participate in the selection of public officers except the legislative body, advocated with laboring argument that large control of the Government in the people is the source of all political evil. Money itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connections, to which I ask a brief attention.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the selection of the government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, and that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as is assumed, and it is not true that whoever is elected is elected in that condition for life.

or, that they are fugitives from service or labor.

By the 4th section of act of Congress, approved August 6th 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," such employment is made a sufficient answer to service or labor.

Persons thus employed and escaping are received into a military protection of the United States, and their arrests as fugitives from labor or service should be immediately followed by military arrests of the parties making the seizure.

Copies of this communication will be sent by the Mayor to the City of Washington and to the District of Columbia, that any collision between the military and civil authorities may be avoided.

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From Charleston.

New York, Dec. 5.

Intelligence from Charleston says the blockade there is constantly violated by the inlands channels to Edisto, and the Maffit or North Channels. Vessels are certain of 12 feet of water in the latter. Within a few weeks the brig West Indian, bark Helen, with naval stores, and the schooner General Ripley, with rice, arrived, besides others of less rate.

The steamer Isabel, thoroughly fitted up, and loaded with 1000 bales of cotton, and the Prince of Wales, are waiting an opportunity to run out.

There is about 12,000 North and South Carolina and Georgia troops on the railroad to Savannah and 5000 in Charleston. Most of the South Carolina regiment are still in Virginia.

Five gunboats are building at Charleston.

They are confident at Charleston they can gather forces enough to meet us at any point on the mainland we may choose.

The Bermuda brought 3000 guns, of which Charleston got half.

The Fingal brought 12,500 Enfield rifles.

Peru caps and rifle canons are making at Charleston, and other military equipments.

Provisions said to be abundant and cheap.

Washington, Dec. 4.

Times Special. Information has been received this evening that the rebel forces are now in possession of Annapolis, and their pickets posted this side. They have a large force of cavalry.

Information has been received that there are twelve forts around Centerville defended by field pieces only, and no heavy guns. Four regiments of the enemy have been about 1200 men. The pickets of Gen. Smith's division were fired upon last night at Lewisville, but no injury was done.

Last night a deserter from the rebel named Williams reached our lines. He is an Englishman, and was taken out of his bed at Charleston on the night of the 4th of June, and forced into the rebel service. He was a private in the 14th South Carolina regiment, but has been for some time a servant of Beauregard. He escaped on Monday last. He was dressed in a new uniform of blue, like those of the New York soldiers, and having the New York buttons on. He says the whole regiment was supplied with such uniforms only a week since, and that the current report was that they had been received in the South from Boston. He states that there is an abundance of good shoes for those who can pay for them. The pair he had on he paid six dollars for.

ORDINANCE NO. 26.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING ELECTIONS.

Be it ordained by the Council of the Town of Taylors Falls:

SEC. 1. That the three trustees of the Town of Taylors Falls shall be and constitute the Judges of Election at every annual or special election to be hereafter held in said Town of Taylors Falls for the election of Town officers, provided to act of any or all of the said Trustees, the qualified electors of said town that may be present shall previously to the opening of the polls, select a person having the qualification of an elector of said town, to act as judge during such election in lieu of each of the trustees that may be thus absent, and the person thus selected shall act as judge during the entire day and shall not be removed by reason of the arrival of the trustees whose place he has been selected to fill. And the three judges of election shall choose from the bystanders two qualified electors who shall act as clerks of such elections, and the judges as well as the clerks of such election shall take an oath or affirmation that they will perform their duties as such respectively, fairly and impartially and unbiassed by fear, favor or enmity to any person whatsoever. The clerks of such election shall keep a list or poll book of the names of all persons voting at such election, which said list shall be attached to the returns made by the judges as provided by the act of incorporation of the Town of Taylors Falls. The returns shall be endorsed by the official oath of all the officials of such election. After all the ballots shall have been counted they shall be carefully returned to the ballot box. The said box shall be locked and delivered to the Recorder of the Town, and the key thereto shall be delivered to the President, and such box shall not afterwards be opened until the day previous to the next election unless the council shall provide by resolution for their examination. Provided that at such examination both the contestants, their agents or attorneys shall be admitted to be present and shall have due and timely notice thereof.

SEC. 2. Whenever the Town of Taylors Falls shall be subdivided into wards, the trustees elected from different wards shall act as judges of elections in their respective wards, at all elections for town officers, in accordance with the provisions of section one of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. In case of vacancy occasioned by the death, resignation or removal of any town officer, elective under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Taylors Falls," approved July 10th 1858, or under the provisions of any ordinance of the said town, it shall be the duty of the President, immediately upon receiving official notice thereof, to appoint a day for a special election to fill such vacancy, by giving public notice of the time and place of holding such election, the office to be filled thereat and the cause of such vacancy occurring, such notice to be given at least thirty days previous to the holding of such Special Election, and in a like manner as such notice is now required to be given by Section 3 Chapter 3 of the laws of the State of Minnesota, to incorporate the town of Taylors Falls," aforesaid.

SEC. 4. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of the President, the Recorder, or in his absence any two members of the Town Council shall give notice of a special election to fill such vacancy in like manner and with like restrictions as provided in Sec. 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear that a vacancy will occur at the expiration of the year in any elective office of this town by reason of a failure to elect a person to fill such office at the annual town election appointed to be held on the first Monday of December of each and every year either by reason of a tie-vote or otherwise; or whenever the polls shall not have been opened on that day, or no elections shall have taken place from any cause whatever and by reason thereof it shall appear that any of the offices of said town shall become vacant at the expiration of the year, then in that case it shall be the duty of the town council, to appoint a time and place for holding a special election to fill such offices as may be made by passing a resolution setting forth the facts of the case, the officers to be elected, and the time and place of such election, and to publish said resolution in like manner as provided in Section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. The council of the town of Taylors Falls shall hold a regular meeting on the second Monday of December of each and every year, for the purpose of examining the annual election returns, and providing for a special election in case it shall appear that a vacancy is about to occur by reason of any of the circumstances enumerated in section 5 of this ordinance; provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Town Council to act at any other or special meeting in any of the matters above enumerated.

SEC. 7. If any vacancy shall occur in the office of trustee of this town, the qualified electors shall hold a special Election held for the purpose of filling such vacancy select a Judge of such Election, to act with the other trustees in the manner provided by section 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 8. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to compel an election fill a vacancy occurring in the office of town Attorney and Assessor.

Passed in Council on the 9th 1861.

L. B. SMITH, President.

Attest, OSCAR ROSS, Recorder.

Notice

I hereby given, that the taxes in Chicago county for the year 1861 are as follows:

For Interest on the State debt, mills.....	\$ 951.88
For State expenses, 24 mills.....	1,553.13 2
For county expenses, 3 mills.....	1,803.73 6
For State common schools, 24 mills.....	1,553.13 2
For Town of Taylors Falls, 24 mills.....	322.37 2
For Township of Taylors Falls, 24 mills.....	308.51 6
For roads.....	1,456.69
For special school house tax.....	322.84 2
For Special School tax.....	438.00
Total.....	\$8,298.67 6

And the County Treasurer will attend for the collection of taxes, at the place of holding elections in the several towns, on the following days:

At Franconia on Friday, January 10, 1862.	13
At Chicago Lake on Monday.....	13
At Wyoming on Wednesday.....	13
At Rockford on Tuesday.....	21
At Sunbury on Thursday.....	21
At Amador on Friday.....	21

Before and after at the county seat Taylors Falls.

No currency will be taken in payment of taxes.

WM. COMER, Treasurer.

Taylors Falls, November 30, 1861. 42 31

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed by Robert Kent, of Chicago county, Minnesota, to John Hamilton and Henry Hamilton, dated the first day of June, a. d. 1857, recorded on the first day of June in the office of Register of Deeds of Chicago county, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "B" of mortgages, pages 164 and 165, given to secure the payment of two hundred dollars, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note of the said mortgagor bearing even date with said mortgage, payable twelve months after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of three per cent, per month, and upon the following described real estate, situate, lying, and being in Chicago county, then Territory of Minnesota, to wit: the south half of section thirty four, (34), town thirty three north, range nineteen (19) west, containing eighty acres, and the south west quarter of section thirty two, (32), town thirty three north, range nineteen (19) west.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said real estate above described will be sold at public vendue or auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds of Chicago county, at Taylors Falls, on the 20th day of December, a. d. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses allowed by law.

JOHN HAMILTON, MORTGAGEE.

STANFORD & SETZER, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Taylors Falls, Nov. 11th, 1861.

Found

A lot of the strong opposit the store of Mosher, Humphrey & Co. The person claiming it must give a description of it and pay for this advertisement. The undersigned lives at Chicago Lake near Swede Church.

C. R. ERIKSON.

ent wards shall act as judges of elections in their respective wards, at all elections for town officers, in accordance with the provisions of section one of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. In case of vacancy occasioned by the death, resignation or removal of any town officer, elective under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Taylors Falls," approved July 10th 1858, or under the provisions of any ordinance of the said town, it shall be the duty of the President, immediately upon receiving official notice thereof, to appoint a day for a special election to fill such vacancy, by giving public notice of the time and place of holding such election, the office to be filled thereat and the cause of such vacancy occurring, such notice to be given at least thirty days previous to the holding of such Special Election, and in a like manner as such notice is now required to be given by Section 3 Chapter 3 of the laws of the State of Minnesota, to incorporate the Town of Taylors Falls," aforesaid.

Sec. 4. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of the President, the Recorder, or in his absence any two members of the Town Council shall give notice of a special election to fill such vacancy in like manner and with like restrictions as provided in Sec. 3 of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear that a vacancy will occur at the expiration of the year in any elective office of this town by reason of a failure to elect a person to fill such office at the annual town election appointed to be held on the first Monday of December of each and every year either by reason of a tie-vote or otherwise; or whenever the polls shall not have been opened on that day, or no elections shall have taken place from any cause whatever and by reason thereof it shall appear that any of the offices of said town shall become vacant at the expiration of the year, then in that case it shall be the duty of the town council, to appoint a time and place for holding a special election to fill such offices as may be made by passing a resolution setting forth the facts of the case, the officers to be elected, and the time and place of such election, and to publish said resolution in like manner as provided in Section 3 of this ordinance.

Sec. 6. The council of the town of Taylors Falls shall hold a regular meeting on the second Monday of December of each and every year, for the purpose of examining the annual election returns, and providing for a special election in case it shall appear that a vacancy is about to occur by reason of any of the circumstances enumerated in section 5 of this ordinance; provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Town Council to act at any other or special meeting in any of the matters above enumerated.

Sec. 7. If any vacancy shall occur in the office of trustee of this town, the qualified electors shall hold a special Election held for the purpose of filling such vacancy select a Judge of such Election, to act with the other trustees in the manner provided by section 1 of this ordinance.

Sec. 8. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to compel an election fill a vacancy occurring in the office of town Attorney and Assessor.

Passed in Council on the 9th 1861.

L. B. SMITH, President.

Attest, OSCAR ROSS, Recorder.

Notice

I hereby given, that the taxes in Chicago county for the year 1861 are as follows:

For Interest on the State debt, mills.....	\$ 951.88
For State expenses, 24 mills.....	1,553.13 2
For county expenses, 3 mills.....	1,803.73 6
For State common schools, 24 mills.....	1,553.13 2
For Town of Taylors Falls, 24 mills.....	322.37 2
For Township of Taylors Falls, 24 mills.....	308.51 6
For roads.....	1,456.69
For special school house tax.....	322.84 2
For Special School tax.....	438.00
Total.....	\$8,298.67 6

And the County Treasurer will attend for the collection of taxes, at the place of holding elections in the several towns, on the following days:

At Franconia on Friday, January 10, 1862.	13
At Chicago Lake on Monday.....	13
At Wyoming on Wednesday.....	13
At Rockford on Tuesday.....	21
At Sunbury on Thursday.....	21
At Amador on Friday.....	21

Before and after at the county seat Taylors Falls.

No currency will be taken in payment of taxes.

WM. COMER, Treasurer.

Taylors Falls, November 30, 1861. 42 31

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed by Robert Kent, of Chicago county, Minnesota, to John Hamilton and Henry Hamilton, dated the first day of June, a. d. 1857, recorded on the first day of June in the office of Register of Deeds of Chicago county, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "B" of mortgages, pages 164 and 165, given to secure the payment of two hundred dollars, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note of the said mortgagor bearing even date with said mortgage, payable twelve months after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of three per cent, per month, and upon the following described real estate, situate, lying, and being in Chicago county, then Territory of Minnesota, to wit: the south half of section thirty four, (34), town thirty three north, range nineteen (19) west, containing eighty acres, and the south west quarter of section thirty two, (32), town thirty three north, range nineteen (19) west.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said real estate above described will be sold at public vendue or auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds of Chicago county, at Taylors Falls, on the 20th day of December, a. d. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses allowed by law.

JOHN HAMILTON, MORTGAGEE.

STANFORD & SETZER, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Taylors Falls, Nov. 11th, 1861.

Found

A lot of the strong opposit the store of Mosher, Humphrey & Co. The person claiming it must give a description of it and pay for this advertisement. The undersigned lives at Chicago Lake near Swede Church.

C. R. ERIKSON.

Found

A lot of the strong opposit the store of Mosher, Humphrey & Co. The person claiming it must give a description of it and pay for this advertisement. The undersigned lives at Chicago Lake near Swede Church.

C. R. ERIKSON.

Found

A lot of the strong opposit the store of Mosher, Humphrey & Co. The person claiming it must give a description of it and pay for this advertisement. The undersigned lives at Chicago Lake near Swede Church.

C. R. ERIKSON.

Found

A lot of the strong opposit the store of Mosher, Humphrey & Co. The person claiming it must give a description of it and pay for this advertisement. The undersigned lives at Chicago Lake near Swede Church.

C. R. ERIKSON.

Found

A lot of the strong opposit the store of Mosher, Humphrey & Co. The person claiming it must give a description of it and pay for this advertisement. The undersigned lives at Chicago Lake near Swede Church.

C. R. ERIKSON.

Found

A lot of the strong opposit the store of Mosher, Humphrey & Co. The person claiming it must give a description of it and pay for this advertisement. The undersigned lives at Chicago Lake near Swede Church.

C. R. ERIKSON.

Found

A lot of the strong opposit the store of Mosher, Humphrey & Co. The person claiming it must give a description of it and pay for this advertisement. The undersigned lives at Chicago Lake near Swede Church.

C. R. ERIKSON.

Found

A lot of the strong opposit the store of Mosher, Humphrey & Co. The person claiming it must give a description of it and pay for this advertisement. The undersigned lives at Chicago Lake near Swede Church.

C. R. ERIKSON.

Found

A lot of the strong opposit the store of Mosher, Humphrey & Co. The person claiming it must give a description of it and pay for this advertisement. The undersigned lives at Chicago Lake near Swede Church.

C. R. ERIKSON.

Found

A lot of the strong opposit the store of Mosher, Humphrey & Co. The person claiming it must give a description of it and pay for this advertisement. The undersigned lives at Chicago Lake near Swede Church.

C. R. ERIKSON.

Mosher, Humphrey &

JOHNS & CROSLY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
**GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING**

The cheapest and most durable Roof-
ing in use.

IT is Fire and Water Proof.
It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS of
ALL KINDS, and to a large number of
other buildings.

The cost is only about ONE-THIRD
OF THE COST OF OTHER ROOFING.

AND IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For preserving and repairing Tin and other
Metal Roofs of every description, from its
great elasticity, it is not injured by contrac-
tion and expansion of metal, and will not
crack in cold or run in warm weather.

These materials have been thoroughly test-
ed in New York and all parts of the Southern
and Western States, and we can give abun-
dant proof of all we claim in their favor.

They are readily applied by ordinary la-
borers, at a trifling expense.

"No Heat is Required."

These materials are put up ready for use,
and for adapting to all parts of the country,
with full printed directions for application.
Full descriptive circulars will be furnished
on application by mail or in person at our
Principal Office and Warehouse.

78, WILLIAM STREET,
(Corner of Liberty Street), NEW YORK.

JOHNS & CROSLY.

AGENTS WANTED!—TERRIFIC CASH!

Something for the Times.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

**Johns & Crosley's
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE**

THE STRENGTH OF THE WORLD.

For cementing Wood, Lumber, Glass, Ivory,
China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster,
Bone, Coral, etc., etc., etc.

Extracts.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply
of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."
—New York Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."
—New York Express.

"It is always ready; this cement is it
everybody."—New York Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in
our house as water."—Wills' Spirit of the
Times.

Price 25 cts. per Bottle.

Very liberal discounts to Wholesale Deal-
ers. Terms cash.

For sale by all Druggists and Store-
keepers generally throughout the country.

**JOHNS & CROSLY, Sole Manufac-
turers, 72 William Street, corner of Liberty St.,
New York.**

DEATH TO SECESSION.

Michael Conter,

STOVES, TINWARE,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - MINNESOTA.

HAVING lately received a supply of im-
proved Cook Stoves, I am now offer-
ing them at remarkably low prices for cash.
All who wish to purchase would do well to
call and examine my stock before going else-
where, as I can guarantee I can sell them as
cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the
country.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and
dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and
guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10
cents for old copper.

Taylor Falls, May 30, 1861.

Regular Tri-Weekly

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET.

ENTERPRISE,

GEORGE POOK, MASTER.

R. C. EDEN, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE Taylor Falls Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays for Prescott,
returning on alternate days, and forming a
direct connection with the Railroad and St.
Louis packets. For freight or passage apply
at the clerk's office.

FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of
Stillwater and its surrounding present attrac-
tions are unequalled by any other place in the
country. Immense lakes abound, within con-
venient drive of the city, plentifully sup-
plied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies
and surrounding forests abound with game—de-
sirable requisites for pleasure seekers and tour-
ists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls
of St. Croix, passing through the most wild
and romantic scenery in the western country,
and connect with all the best fishing spots.
Canoes or boats run regularly between the
city and St. Paul and all the adjacent
towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet
of water—being 30 miles in length, and from
three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine
sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure
parties, can be secured at all times at this
House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.
June 13, 1861.

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND
DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be
found in this upper country, with
new and improved machinery, together with
a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to
furnish trade with everything in our line
at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfac-
tion. We can manufacture to order upon the
shortest notice.

SECRETAIRES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Cris.

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND RANBY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottages Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order. Enam-
eled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and
stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufactur-
ing such, doors and blinds of all which will
be sold as cheap as can be bought at any es-
tablishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc.,
done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL PORTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Nira-
ra Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester,
Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New
York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.
via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi
river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask
for tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with
trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going for Prairie du Chien will
ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as
quick as any other, and passengers avoid
all delays on other routes.

ALL DELAYS ON OTHER ROUTES, AC.

By recent arrangements

Daggon is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via
Chicago & North Western Railway, to New
York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.,
thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charge in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river con-
nect direct to Chicago with trains on all East-
ern and Southern roads, and passengers are
conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Rail-
way, in Chicago, to all other Depots.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota
Junction or Jamesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had
of all Rail Road and Boatage agents on the river.
Geo. S. DEXLER, Supt.
E. De Witt ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
Maine, Hennepin, North Western Agents.

MRS. IDA WICHMANN,

MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, FLOWERS,

Ribbons, Etc.,

Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

HAS just received a new supply of the
above described goods, which she has
brought from the country supplied with
it at remarkably cheap rates for cash.
Bonnet trimmings and dresses made in the
neatest manner.

FOR THE EAST.

1861.

**MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU
CHIEN RAILWAY.**

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.
Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without
change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route
from all points North and Northwest to
Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Mil-
waukee, Detroit, Cleveland,
Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara
Falls, Toronto, Mont-
real, Rochester,
Albany, St.
Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Phila-
delphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.

The shortest, most comfortable and most
direct route to the East. Passengers by this
route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 A. M.,
at a breakfast on board steamer, and have
a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of
cars, in ample time to get supper and take
the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in
time for the morning boat to the Detroit and
Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage be-
tween Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Mil-
waukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing
from boat to cars between twelve and five
o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus
ride Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to
La Crosse, will have no change of cars at this
point, and the public may depend on sure con-
nection at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all
points East and South, thus avoiding all
trouble to passengers.

No omnibus change in Chicago.

The time by this favorite route is always as
quick, and the fare will be always as low as by
any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night
trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du
Chien.

For through tickets apply to
C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St.
Anthony.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicolet House,
Minneapolis.

D. W. Armstrong Stillwater,
George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls;
And of all the Agents between St. Paul and
Prairie du Chien.

Chas. Thompson, Ticket Agent,
Corner Jackson street and Levee.
Dorsey & Chapman, Freight Agents,
Win. Jervis, Superintendent.
E. B. Davis, General Ticket Agent.

Barnes & Hutchins,

**FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,**

GENERAL RAILROAD

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVEE.

Prescott, - - - Vt.

Dill & Brother,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Segars,

BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

PROD ST. REG. PRESCOTT, WIS.

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.

PRESCOTT, PERCE, CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission,
pay taxes and attend interests of non-
residents generally, buy and sell Land War-
rants, negotiate loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the
Northern States.

Bateaux and Skiffs

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at
my shop near the Chicago Mill, the best
of boats, at reduced rates.

PETER ABER.

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the
very best brands of family flour in sacks,
which cannot be surpassed by any foreign im-
portation. He can also furnish, at the shortest
notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye
flour for table use. Always in store, wheat,
rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he
will dispose of cheap for cash.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS,

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.

TO CONSUMERS.

THE subscriber will cheerfully send (free of
charge) to all who desire it, the copy of
a simple recipe by which he was cured of
that dire disease, Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bron-
chitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely
hopes will try this Recipe, well satisfied if
they do so they will be more than satisfied
with the result. Thankful for his own com-
plete restoration, he is anxious to place in
the hands of every sufferer the means of cure.
Those wishing the recipe with full directions,
&c., will please call on or address

REV. WM. S. ALLEN,

No. 66, John Street, New York.

Millinery Trimmings

FANCY GOODS.

MISS SUSAN WILSON,

No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a new supply of the
above, embracing the latest and most fas-
hionable and best qualities, all of which will
be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.
Business from the country supplied with
Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices
to close out the stock on hand.

St. Paul, May 20, 1861.

NEW FIRM.

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

are prepared to take

BUILDING CONTRACTS,

and furnish

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

with estimate of cost, at

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Best doors and blinds furnished on the most

REASONABLE TERMS.

Are also ready to make all kinds of

Cabinet Work

COFFINS FURNISHED

On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop

GOVERNMENT STREET,

Guard & Whitney.

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe mak-
ing, executed promptly, in a style, and
of materials warranted to give satisfaction.
I am bound to keep my stock, and stick like
to the last, so give me a call, and you'll
get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23.

Dr. De Montreville,

DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his
farm near Stillwater, will, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his
profession, in all of his branches, at his office
over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut
Street.

Stillwater, Minnesota.

J. C. Button,

Attorney at Law,

General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his
care, in the counties of St. Croix,
Polk, Pierce, Hennepin, and all sections
promptly attended to. Office at Prescott,
Wis.

S. C. WHITCHER,

SALE STABLE.

CO. NE. OF FOURTH & ROBERT STREETS,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply of Pleasure Parties and others with
the best of Livestock, on short notice and on
reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week.

STRICKLAND & CO.

Book, Stationery,

And School Book Jobbers,

MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities,
the largest stock in the West, at prices which
must prove satisfactory to all customers.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers, Book
binders, and dealers in Wall Paper, Amer-
ican Sabbath School Union Publications.

J. SPENCE WHITE.

White & Jay,

Attorneys at Law,

Prescott, Wisconsin.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the
State of Wisconsin, and attend to
any part of the United States. Office in
Swann, Building, (up stairs) Broad street.

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,

H. S. ALLEN,

SAAC GRAY, MASTER.

WILL leave Prescott Mondays, Wednes-
days and Fridays. Leave Taylor Falls
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, forming
a direct connection with the Railroad and St.
Louis Packets.

Merchants' Hotel.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

E. C. BELOFF, PROPRIETOR.

ONE SQUARE FROM THE

STEAMBOAT - - - LANDING.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE AND DEPOT.

Stages leave this House daily for all parts
of the State.

Lands and Town Lots

FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the
vicinity constantly on hand for sale.
Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City
and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire
of N. C. D. TAYLOR.

No. 76, First-st., Taylor Falls, Minn.

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's

AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure
of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb
Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident
to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never
been known to fail where the directions have
been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a
purely vegetable compound, containing neither
Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a
poisonous or deleterious nature.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has at-
tained its immense popularity through its own
merits, its great power in curing diseases, its
singular harmlessness, and freedom from
humiliating ingredients. It can be taken by the
helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age,
ever without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence
Reid, one of

TAYLORS FALL REPORTER

Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All communications for publication must be accompanied by the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, (the writer in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McKee, authorized agent in this State, will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

Remo & Landon are our authorized agents in Chicago—135 Randolph street.

JOY, COOK & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

The President's Message.

The press has spoken out with regard to this document with singular unanimity. A few radical anti-slavery papers alone dissent. It is conceded, with little dissent, that it is a wise, able and patriotic message, and cannot but exercise a good influence on the public. That it is entirely unexceptionable we do not assert. There are many points with which a cautious mind might not be satisfied. The public would be glad to have a clearer statement of the difficulties involving the contraband question, but it may justly be queried whether it is in the power of man to give it. What shall be done with Sumter? "Free him at once," says the Garrisonian Abolitionist—a policy that would be as disastrous as that of freeing a cage of canary birds in a forest where the helpless creatures could not but perish. "Keep him in bondage under the Constitution," say the only half Unionists of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. The latter favor neither policy. The latter he cannot afford, because the rebel master has withdrawn his property from the protection of the Constitution. The man who claims that slavery, under such circumstances, is protected by the Constitution, is either a traitor or a fool. The President or Government cannot adopt the policy of emancipation as proposed by Garrison and Phillips, not on account of constitutional objections, but owing to the fact that this Government owes to the negroes something more than freedom. It owes them a home, and its protection, neither of which, as yet in the present crisis, it is able to afford. The President throws out some suggestions on this matter—colonizing the emancipated contrabands in some territory set apart for the purpose, is suggested. This suggestion will no doubt meet with a hearty response. The locality is a question for open discussion. Why not give the negroes Florida, or Georgia, or South Carolina? Their faces are not a whit blacker than the hearts of the rebels that now inhabit those localities.

In reading the message of the President, we have failed to discover anything indicative of a desire or intention to shield slavery from the fate that threatens it. Nor does he seem to think that slavery and the Constitution are so inseparably joined that if one perishes, the ruin of the other must follow. He simply wants, as the executive officer, to carry out the will of the people, when that will is legally expressed. If that be to annihilate slavery at a single blow, we have no doubt that the homely face of the President will glow with a smile of serene satisfaction as he signs the death warrant. In his position of Executive he cannot be a leader. He simply administers the Government, and Government and Constitution are, after all, the will of the people.

On the whole we consider the message a clear and candid State paper, and believe that no one can rise from its perusal without having his faith increased in the ability of the President and the Government to grapple with and put down this gigantic rebellion.

MINNESOTA SHARPSHOOTERS.—Captain Wm. F. Russell, an old citizen of Minnesota, has been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a second company of Sharpshooters in Minnesota for Col. Berdan's Corps. There are a great many "good shots" in the St. Croix Valley who, we think, might be prevailed upon to join this company. All who desire to do so can have an opportunity by addressing Capt. Russell at St. Paul. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

We are requested to give notice that the Festival on Christmas evening will be held at the M. E. Church, instead of at Folsom Hall as heretofore announced. The ladies are making extensive preparations for the Fair, and are determined to make it an entire success. That an overflowing house will attend their efforts we harbor not a doubt.

CHICAGO SEMINARY.—The winter term of this institution commenced on Monday last with about 50 scholars. Mr. Gurley, the assistant teacher, arrived at this place on Friday last, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. He comes highly recommended as an efficient teacher, and we have no doubt, together with Prof. Edwards, will make the Chicago Seminary one of the most popular institutions of learning in the State.

A MIGHTY MEAN MAN.—One who gets "huffed" at an editor, stops his paper, and then begs, borrows or steals it from his neighbors. We do not mean to insinuate, of course, that there are any such men in this community, but there are towns that contain such degraded specimens of humanity. Thank Heaven, however, the country does not contain many such despicable creatures.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.—A ball will be held in this place, on New Year's Eve, at Folsom Hall, to which the people of the surrounding country are invited. The committee of arrangements are making preparations that will insure a good time to all who may attend. Mr. M. J. Webb, of the Chicago House, will furnish a supper, and everybody knows that "Maxy" will get it up in good style. Tickets \$2.00, to be had at the hall.

The proprietors of the St. Croixian have removed their office to Osceola, the county seat of Polk county, and will issue a paper from that place to be called the "Polk County Press." The change was made for reasons too numerous to mention. Our friends of St. Croix Falls will undoubtedly miss the Saint Croixian very much.

THE WEATHER.—For about two weeks we have been enjoying the finest weather imaginable. It resembled more the month of May than December. The "oldest inhabitant" testifies to never having seen anything like it. The snow has nearly disappeared, and wagons now take the place of sleds.

DEDICATION.—The Methodist Episcopal Church will be dedicated January 5th, 1862. The dedication sermon will be preached at 10 o'clock a. m., by Rev. Cyrus Brooks, D. D. All are invited to attend.

PORK.—On account of the warm weather but little pork has been brought to market for the past week or two. Prices remain about the same as heretofore quoted, viz: $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.

A special election for town officers is to be held January 13th, 1862.

News Items.

Prince Napoleon has selected at the Imperial manufactory an elegant service of Sevres china, which is now on its way to this country, as a present to the Secretary of State, in acknowledgment of the attentions which the Prince received here.

The Kansas Senatorial contested election case, which was postponed last session, will be brought up for consideration in the course of a few days. Mr. Stanton will lay additional evidence before the Senate when the case comes up.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, from Washington, of the 5th inst., says no intelligent man could have gone out of the Senate Chamber this morning without the conviction that the "Conscript Fathers" had silently pronounced the doom of slavery on this continent. An act of Congress will unquestionably strike the shackles off the Africans in every State of the Union before the next Anniversary of Washington's Birth-day.

The Constitution of the new State of Western Virginia is being made with care, and will be quite as progressive as the most progressive of the free States. It will provide for the gradual extinction of slavery in the State; for free schools; for a free ballot; and for other reforms not included in the aristocratic constitution of the Old Dominion.

Western Virginia is preparing to take an honorable place in the roll of States.

Mrs. John C. Breckinridge is said to be holding receptions at Baltimore. A party was lately given in her honor, at which all the ladies wore badges of red and white ribbon, and the cake was frosted with the same colors. She is represented as the center of the female secession element of Baltimore. This is the nearest approach to Mrs. Jefferson Davis' promised reception at the White House.

The appointment of Gen. Thomas L. Price of Missouri to the command originally assigned him by Fremont, will give great satisfaction to the country, who have only known Gen. P. to admire him. He is a brother of the rebel General Price, and has still another brother, with a whole host of relatives in the rebel service.

Our War Correspondence.

From our Regular Correspondent.

CAMP STONE, NEAR EDWARDS FERRY, 1 December 4 1861.

FRIEND PRATT:—I presume you have expected to hear, before now, of some gallant and brilliant achievement performed in the Old Dominion, by the 1st Minnesota, but nothing of that kind has occurred, and the only "engagement" we have had for some time, has happened at or near the customary meal times, and the only gallantry of which we have been guilty, is our perfect indifference in regard to the quality of our "grub," which has at last come down to the regular "soldiers fare." In consequence of that "difficult" the cold weather, and nothing but "calico houses" to live in, patriotism is being discredited with a good many, and there are some long home-sick faces met with occasionally, but if the "long roll" should beat I am sure that all puny faces would be speedily dispelled and all would be in for a fracas.

It is useless for me to give any of the Washington news for you will call it stale by the time I can get it and forward it to you, for notwithstanding there has been a telegraph line erected from Washington to Poolsville, and from there to Edwards Ferry, but little more than orders are sent over it, and everything is for the exclusive use of the officers, and to the men they are not very communicative.

It is current rumor this morning that we are going to move soon, and that we are going to South Carolina with Gen. Butler. This rumor I guess is correct. Most of the men are anxious to go as it is getting too cool for comfort here. We shall leave in a few days likely.

There has been considerable excitement for the last day or two in consequence of the news brought over by some of our boys, who crossed the river under a flag of truce. When they were ready to return quite a number of rebel pickets were desirous of coming across with them but were not permitted as they (our men) did not think it would be consistent with the privileges of a flag of truce. I have not heard whether our boys went over afterwards or not.

Yesterday morning a man was brought into camp who said he was a deserter from the 28th Mississippi regiment. He crossed the river in an old trough which he found. He brought his gun with him. It was one of the Minnie rifle pattern with saber bayonet. He was dressed in a kind of gray plaid and says that most of the men are dressed now as they can best array themselves; he thinks that a good many of the company to which he belonged would follow him if they could get an opportunity, as there is a great deal of dissatisfaction existing among them.

There has been considerable contention in some of the companies in filling the places of those who have resigned or been promoted. The men are allowed to make a choice by voting. Company I held an election a few days ago in which there seems to have been considerable strife and "wire pulling," to the end of bringing about the election of Dick Gorman (the General's son) but it seems that the men did not think as much of "Dick" as his father and Capt. Pell did, and only gave him seven votes, while the man the Captain did not want (Sergeant Major C. E. Davis) received fifty two. There were two other candidates who received respectively nine and twelve. The Col. happens to endorse the choice of the men and Davis' commission is daily looked for.

Capt. Downie I am informed, has sent in his resignation, but I do not think it will be accepted. Capt. Costes is reported to be going to resign. The cause I believe is jealousy at not being remembered in some recent promotions.

Capt. Pell declares it is his intention to resign if Davis was commissioned and came into his company. I presume he will have the opportunity.

This you see that "wire pulling" is not confined strictly to civil life. If promotions continue to be made, and such changes as formerly, we shall soon be another regiment, and still the same. Like the Irishman's knife, which had been in the family for forty years and had had thirteen new blades and seven new handles. A corporal of Co. D was buried yesterday, and last night another man died. He belonged to Co. C. His name was Miller. The other's name was Hobbit.

Major Nett, of Colonel Green's regiment, raising at Courtland, N. Y., was shot by his commanding officer, recently, in an attempt to escape from the guard house. He had just been arrested upon his return from Albany, where he had been to prefer charges against Colonel Green. His wound was mortal.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Southern News.

PORT MEXICO, Dec. 12. The Norfolk Day Book has dates from Pensacola to Dec. 31. There had been no further fighting, but Gen. Bragg had anticipated a renewal of the attack from Fort Pickens. The federal vessels were flitting in and out of the harbor in the most bewildering manner to the rebels. Sometimes there would be a dozen in the evening, and all but two disappear before morning.

The same paper of Thursday was considerably excited in relation to a rumor that Norfolk was to be attacked. It suggests that additional obstructions be placed in the entrance of the harbor and if not done by the military authorities at hand. At Richmond on Wednesday the war excitement was high. A dispatch dated Memphis Dec. 10th, says New Madrid is fortified—2 regiments were sent there yesterday.

The rumored contemplated attack on Cairo has been abandoned.

The iron ram Manassas, arrived at Columbus on Sunday.

The Montgomery Mail of the 6th, congratulates its readers, on the report that old Harvey Brown, has died of wounds received in the late fight at Fort Pickens.

Louisville, Dec. 13. The Bowling Green Courier of the 7th deprecates the discouraging effect of the burning of Whippoorwill bridge on the Memphis branch railroad by the Federals. Its correspondent says nothing indicates a forward movement of either army this winter.

Tennessee money was 15 to 20 cents discount twenty days ago and is now 35 cents discount.

The Savannah Republican urges Davis to send Wm. C. Rives and John J. Ward to France and England.

The Courier says 15,000 Kentuckians are in the rebel army.

A letter from Somerset the 7th, confirms the capture by the rebels of Major J. R. Richardson, Postmaster of Somerset, writes 10th, that Zollicoffer has crossed the Cumberland twenty miles below Whitesboro on a bridge of coal barges with nine to twelve thousand troops. We expect a fight to-morrow.

The federal forces under Schofield are six regiments and two batteries. The Democrat discredits the above, failing to get confirmation from its correspondent.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 12.

The Charleston Courier of the 9th says that on Wednesday a detachment of the Beaufort artillery, 22 men, passed over the island and visited Beaufort. There were no signs of the enemy either on the land or water. Our men then proceeded to the work of destruction. The chief object was to destroy the crops of cotton and provisions on Paris Island, which being near the enemy, was crowded with negroes who had locked their doors to escape from the control of their owners. One was a want of boats this object was but partially effected; 700 bales of cotton and 700 bushels of corn were buried at Thomas Fuller's plantation. Returning to Battery plantation the work of destruction was resumed; the contents of five barns were emptied and consumed. Seven-nineteen crops, amounting to nearly 400 bales were thus effectually removed from the fang of the destroyer.

The Courier says the English steam ship of war Racer arrived off Charleston harbor on Friday, and brought dispatches to the British Consul. The Racer left next day for Port Royal.

The Courier of the 9th says, on Friday last there were in sight near this harbor the steamer Susquehanna, two side-wheel gunboats, a store ship, a large schooner, supposed to be laden with coal, and the Swedish bark Monaca.

Augusta, Dec. 10. The Charleston Courier of this morning says that the Lincoln steamer seized a schooner on Saturday, and that a Steamer was seen passing on Monday with a floating battery or dock in tow.

The Charleston Mercury of to-day says the Yankee invaders are getting bolder, a small body of them was seen near Port Royal Sunday.

The Norfolk Day Book speaks of an important arrest there of a number of slaves in the act of making their escape to the North. They had with them \$1500 in stolen money. An examination of their case was had before the Mayor, but for prudential reasons the report is withheld.

The Fight at Pensacola.

New York, Dec. 11.

A private letter from on board the steamer Richmond, which took part in the fight at Fort Pickens, dated Nov. 23d, states that the vessel commenced bombarding Fort McRae at 10 o'clock on the 22d. The writer states that he had been complimenting the captain of one of the guns on the accuracy of his aim, when a shell crashed through the bulwarks, took his head off, and the wounded six other men. This shell on exploding raised the ship out of the water and made her stagger like a drunken man.

Another shell burst six feet below water line, causing a bad leak, but steam pumps kept the vessel free.

The firing continued all day and was resumed the next morning, when we moved out of his range. The frigate Niagara still kept at them but being outside the bar she cannot be much hurt. Fort Pickens had up to date lost but one man killed and seven wounded. Fort McRae is much damaged but we

cannot destroy it with our smooth bore guns, as they are no match for the enemy's rifled cannon.

The bombardment was to be renewed the next day (23) with the determination to whip or be whipped.

Since leaving the passes of the Mississippi, several rebel vessels had managed to escape. A Spanish vessel had come down with a number of fugitive Spaniards to escape imprisonment, who report the rebels had three from dead steam batteries ready to repel an attack, each carrying eighteen to twenty of the heaviest guns, and additional steamrams and fire rafts were being constructed.

New York Dec. 12. A letter from Key West of the 5th states that Pensacola dates are of the 26th ult. It appears that the rebel steamers have been plying between the navy yard and the town constantly carrying guns, munitions, etc. Col. Brown notified Bragg that he should fire on them, to which Bragg replied "fire away."

On the morning of the 21st, the steamers again appeared. Col. Brown disabled one of the other escape.

A general cannonading then took place between Port Pickens and Barrancas, the Niagara and Richmond opened on Fort McRae and several water batteries. The engagement lasted two whole days.

Mr. McRae was silenced and also the water batteries in reach of the Richmond's guns. No person was injured on the Niagara. James Cook was the person injured on the Richmond. Both vessels were slightly injured in their upper works.

Pickens had not even a single gun displayed by Barrancas Fort.

On the 24th while removing a fuse from a shell, it exploded killing 5 men and wounding many others.

Col. Brown says he has Barrancas completely at his mercy, and awaiting reinforcements to hold them, when he shall take them.

Another letter states that one of Wilson's Zouaves was killed, and another wounded on the 22d.

About 2500 guns were fired in the two days.

At 3 p. m. on the 23d, Warrington was set on fire by our guns, and that place and nearly all the navy yard destroyed.

The steamer Times was disabled by the first shot.

The rebel fire slackened on the second day.

Two companies of Wilson's Zouaves have charge of the batteries near the fort; 2 companies assisting in the fort, and the remainder of the regiments have to work in trenches, to repel midnight attacks.

The heaviest rebel guns are near the light house and their best mortars on both sides the hospital. The water battery below Fort McRae is a bad customer. The ranges of our artillery men are splendid.

A note dated the 24th states that Col. Brown prohibited firing unless the rebels first opened, it being the Sabbath. The rebels have evidently suffered much.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, Dec. 13.

In order to suppress entirely and prevent any aid or assistance to, or communication with, any person or persons directly or indirectly disloyal to, or in arms against the Federal government, the entire commerce of the Mississippi and Missouri river has been placed under military control and surveillance, and no boat will be allowed to take freight or passengers, or be permitted a clearance except those authorized and commissioned by proper authorities. All owners, officers and employees on boats will be required to take a strong oath of allegiance, and any officers committing any act contrary to the above expressed policy of this order, will cause immediate forfeiture of the boat and cargo to the federal government, and such owner or officer shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by the articles of war for giving aid to the enemy.

Late news from Price places him still at Osceola, with from ten to fifteen thousand men, intending in a few days to move northward. He has fifty-three cannon and has lately received twenty-five hundred new tents from the south. His men are all well clothed and armed. His new division has crossed the Osage river and another division was crossing on Friday last.

The Gunboat Affair at Cairo.

A few days since three rebel gunboats came up from Columbus in the most daring fashion, within range of the guns at Fort Holt. A Cairo dispatch stated that Holt was of the party, and this is now confirmed. The Memphis Avalanche of the 5th, gives the following account of the expedition:

Information had reached Columbus that the Federals intended coming down and attacking them on Sunday, Dec. 1st. Accordingly Generals Pillow and Pillow made due preparations, and started Commodore Hollins with boats towards Cairo between 10 and 11 Sunday morning. They continued their journey until they got within gun shot of Cairo, and then fired five rounds into Camp Holt, on the Kentucky side, opposite Bird's Point. The Federals scampered out of their log huts and tents in great haste, and ran off of danger. They made no response, either from Cairo, Bird's Point or Camp Holt. It is supposed that McClelland would let them fight on Sunday. A gunboat was seen anchored in the channel about a half mile below Cairo, and the Maria Denning at the wharf at Cairo. Everything appeared quiet about Cairo. Commodore Hollins, finding that he could not provoke the Federals to respond, returned to Columbus about two o'clock in the afternoon.

New York Items.

New York, Dec. 13.

It is freely stated that there are a number of letters of marque in this city issued by the Mexican Government, to prey upon the commerce of England, France and Spain and that vessels are fitting out here which they have a right to do under a similar decision to that allowing the Nashville to fit out at Southampton.

The vessels will sail under the Mexican flag as war vessels, and be entitled to bring prizes into neutral ports.

The official count of votes gives Opleke 1,233 majority over Wood, and 614 over Greenleaf for mayor.

A special dispatch states that the European news by the Hansa creates but little excitement at Washington. Thomas Richardson & Co., of this city, deny that the man Spence is a member of the firm of Richardson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool.

The brig T. W. Rowland from Rio Janeiro via St. Thomas Nov. 27, confirms the reported escape of the Sumter from Martinique. The Ironsides returned to St. Thomas on the 25th. The gunboat Dakota arrived at St. Thomas on the 23d and was dispatched with coal and provisions for the Ironsides, but misadventured.

The brig Thos. W. Rowland, from Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas, Nov. 27, arrived at this port last night. Capt. Rowland states that the Capt. of the U. S. gunboat Ironsides is entirely to blame for the escape of the Sumter. The Capt. of the gunboat sent a man on shore at Port Royal with signal lights, and gave him instructions to signalize to him the movements of the Sumter, and on the night of the 23d of Nov. signals were made by the man on shore that she was leaving the harbor, but no notice was taken of it by the Capt. of the Ironsides. His first lieutenant tried to persuade him to give chase, which they could easily have done, as the Sumter drew one foot more water than the Ironsides, but he would not hear to it saying that it would be very unpleasant for him to capture her, as he and Capt. Sumner had been schoolmates, and had sailed very much together, and Capt. Sumner had been his superior officer. Another reason that the Ironsides gave was, that he did not wish to break the neutrality laws.

The movements of the Sumter were seen from the deck of the Ironsides.

These facts becoming known at St. Thomas, the greatest indignation prevailed among the Americans in port, and all others friendly to the United States.

The Sumter Again.

New York, Dec. 14.

The Bannock Royal Gazette of the 3d, has the following relative to the Sumter: On the morning of the 25th, the Ironsides astonished the St. Thomas folks by dropping into the harbor and reporting that on a dark and squally night the Sumter had slipped thro' the fingers of the Dacotah and Ironsides, and gone, no one knows where. The escape is variously accounted for. According to one account, a French war steamer came out of St. Thomas during the night, and the Ironsides gave chase, and when daylight came the latter discovered her mistake, but meanwhile the Sumter had stolen away and neither the Dacotah or Ironsides could give any account of her.

New York, Dec. 14.

Capt. Briggs of the Jos. Park reports that she was overhauled by the pirate Sumter, which had the American flag flying in latitude 6 North, Longitude 42, when he was ordered to heave to, and an officer came on board saying the brig was a prize to the Sumter, at the same time the pirate ran up his flag, hauling down the American flag. The brig was thoroughly overhauled and everything valuable robbed from her and us, we only being allowed our clothes; 165 sovereigns were taken from Captain Briggs, who, with his crew was put aboard the pirate and the vessel burnt. The Sumter sailed Northward, not losing steam and reporting herself to various foreign vessels as the United States craft. October 27th, the schooner D. Trowbridge was captured.

Later from Port Royal.

New York, Dec. 12.

Commodore Dupont in his communication to the Navy Department, dated Dec. 4th, says the apprehension of losing possession of the bay of St. Helena, so exceedingly valuable for a harbor for its proximity to Charleston, and for the command it secures of large rivers supplying inter-communication with South Carolina, induced him to despatch a second expedition there under Commander Drayton, with orders to hold the Island until Gen. Sherman is prepared to assume military occupation of it, when he will transfer the fort to his troops.

It seems to be understood in addition to our occupation of Beaufort that Gen. Vile was at once to be sent with considerable force to occupy the most important point in the new approaches to Charleston and that another force will go about the same time on a similar errand in the direction of Charleston to hold strong strategic positions.

The North American of this morning has the following: "A letter received in this city from an officer in the army at Port Royal, dated Hilton Head, Dec. 4th, says, 'last night a fleet arrived at this port with 25,000 troops. Savannah and Charleston will soon be ours.'

Hatifax, Dec. 13.

It has been strongly reported here today that Messrs Breckinridge and Hunter applied for passage by the Canada, but were refused in consequence of a telegram from Secretary Cameron, warning the agents of the Cunard Line against conveying rebels. Mr. Cunard emphatically contradicts the report.

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

UNION TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

Cheat Mountain Dec. 14.

On yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the war was fought at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas County Virginia. General R. H. Milroy commanding Union troops, and General Johnson of Georgia commanding the rebels. The fight lasted from daylight till 3 p. m. The Union loss was about 30—rebel loss over 200, including a Major and many other officers and 80 prisoners.

General Johnson was shot in the month, but not fatally.

The 12th Georgia regiment suffered most. Milroy's forces numbered 750 men, from the 5th and 13th Indiana, 25th and 32nd Ohio and second Virginia.

Johnson's forces numbered over 2,000.

The 9th Indiana fought bravely to the last.

After driving the enemy over their boundary no less than five times, our forces retired in good order. The rebels set fire to their camp and retreated to Staunton.

Gen. Milroy has driven the last rebel army out of Western Virginia.

Great Fire in Charleston.

HALF THE CITY IN RUINS.

RUMORED INSURRECTION.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 13.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Norfolk Day Book, from Charleston South Carolina, states that a fire broke out in that place on Wednesday night, which was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. At the date of the last dispatch, at five o'clock, Thursday, p. m., the fire was still burning. The theatre on Broad street, the Institute and other public buildings, are stated to have been destroyed. The fire swept across Broad street. Assistance was sent from Augusta.

Baltimore, Dec. 14.

Outside reports say that a fire at Charleston, South Carolina, which originated in a mill on Broad street, had destroyed mills, houses and a Roman Catholic Cathedral. No Norfolk papers were received by the Old Point Boat this morning. There are flying rumors of a negro insurrection, but nothing definite is known.

One report of the fire at Charleston says it broke out in a sash factory and engines were sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta to subside the flames, but arrived too late to stay the conflagration.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.

A special dispatch from Baltimore to Philadelphia Inquirer, attributes the fire in Charleston to a slave insurrection and says that one half of Charleston is in ruins.

Important from Kentucky.

BOTH SIDES ADVANCING AND A BATTLE EXPECTED.

Cincinnati, Dec. 13.

The Commercial's Frankfort dispatch says there was no fight up to 8 o'clock to-day.

Gen. Zollicoffer is advancing, and is near the town with 9,000 men, and reinforcements are probably coming to his assistance.

The 1st Ohio Regiment left Stanford this morning at daylight in double quick time to assist Gen. Schofield.

It says without doubt there is a strong rebel force at Owensville, Ind. Co.

Humphrey Marshall is invading eastern Kentucky with a formidable force. The Mount Sterling Whig issues a call from the Unionists to rally and resist certain dangers.

Louisville, Dec. 12.

The report yesterday that the federal brigade had closed to the south side of Green river is authoritatively denied. No confirmation has been received at headquarters here of the report that Captain Peine, of Buell's staff, and Major Holte

JOHNS & CROSLY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
**GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING**

The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS of ALL KINDS, and to things roofs without removing the shingles.

The cost is only about One-Third of Tin, AND IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, it is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and will not crack in cold or run in warm weather. These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of their value in their favor. They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at a trifling expense.

"No Heat is Required."

These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping in bulk to all parts of the country, with full printed directions for application. Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail or in person at our Principal Office and Warehouse.

78, WILLIAM STREET,
(Corner of Liberty Street), NEW YORK.

Johns & Crosley.
AGENTS WANTED!—TERMS CASH!!

1891

Something for the Times.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

**Johns & Crosley's
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.**

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

For cementing Wood, Leather, Glass, Ivory, China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster, Bone, Coral, etc., etc., etc.

Extracts.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—New York Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—New York Express.

"It is always ready to suit the moment it is needed."—New York Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—Willie's Spirit of the Times.

Price 25 cts. per Bottle.

Very liberal deductions to Wholesale Dealers. Terms cash.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLY, Sole Manufacturers,
72 William Street, corner of Liberty St., New York.

25 ly

DEATH TO SECESSION.

Michael Gonter,

DEALER IN

STOVES, TINWARE,

do., do., do.,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

HAVING lately received a supply of improved Cook Stoves, I am now offering them at remarkably low prices for cash. All who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine my stores before going elsewhere, as I can sell them as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the country.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents for old copper.

Taylor Falls, May 30, 1891.

Regular Tri-Weekly

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,

ENTERPRISE,

GEORGE POOK, MASTER.

R. C. EDIE, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE Taylor Falls Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays for Prescott, returning on alternate days, and forming a direct connection with the Railroad and St. Louis packets. For freight or passage apply at the clerk's office.

SAWYER HOUSE,

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest of the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House.

FREE OF CHARGE.

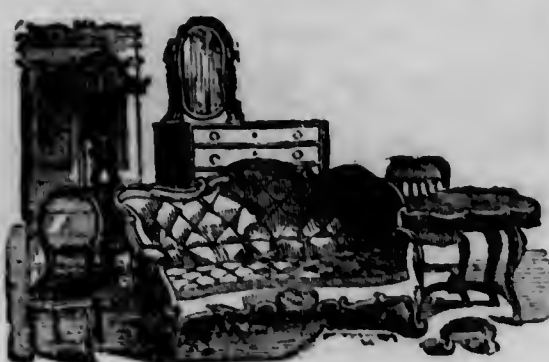
As a place of summer resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions unrivaled by any other points in the country. Innumerable lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers. Conches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel. June 13, 1891.

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, together with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice.

SECRETTARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Crib,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We also manufacture to order. Enamelled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing wash, doors and blinds all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1890. 18 y

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL PORTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask for tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS ON THE RIVER, &c.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago & North Western Railway, to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c., thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and Passengers are conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Railway, in Chicago, to all other Depots.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction or Jamesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had of all Rail Road and Boat Agents on the river.

GEO. S. DESLAR, Supt.

MARK HENRICKS, North Western Agent.

MRS. IDA WICHMANN,

DEALER IN

FOR THE EAST.

1861. 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R. Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and Northwest to Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., via

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.

The shortest, most comfortable and most direct route to the East. Passengers by this route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 A. M., (at or before breakfast on board steamer), and have a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of cars, in ample time to get supper and take the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in time for the evening boat of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage between Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Milwaukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing from boat to cars between twelve and five o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus ride at Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to La Crosse, will have no detention at this point, and the public may depend on sure connections at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all points East and South, thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No omnibus changes in Chicago. The time by this favorite route is always as quick and the fare will be always as low as any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du Chien.

For through tickets apply to

C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St. Anthony.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicolet House, Minneapolis.

D. W. Armstrong, Stillwater;

George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls;

And of all the Agents between St. Paul and Prairie du Chien.

Chas. Thompson, Ticket Agent,

Chas. Jackson, Freight Agent,

Born & Champlin, Freight Agents.

Wm. Jervis, Superintendent.

E. B. Bacon, General Ticket Agent.

Barnes & Hutchins,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

GENERAL RAILROAD

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVER.

Prescott, - - - - - V. S.

Dill & Brother,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Segars,

BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

BROD STREET, PRESCOTT, WIS.

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.

PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

Will buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n1-ly

Bateaux and Skiffs

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, a my shop near the Chicago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. PETER ABERN.

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash. 24-ly

LAND WARRANTS.

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD

St. Croix - Wisconsin. 32 m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The subscriber will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a simple recipe by which he was cured of that disease, Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Recipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the recipe with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. WM. S. ALLEN,

No. 66, John Street, New York.

NEW FIRM.

TIME undergoing having this day entered into a partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

are prepared to take

BUILDING CONTRACTS,

and furnish

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

with estimates of cost, at

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Such done and built furnished on the most

REASONABLE TERMS.

Are also ready to undertake all kinds of

Cabinet Work

COFFINS FURNISHED

On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop

GOVERNMENT STREET,

A few rods west of the Polkman House

Guard & Whitney,

Anton Baier,

oot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.

I am bound to keep my seat, and stick like glue to the post, so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money. n1-ly

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

DENTISTRY

Dr. De Montreuil,

DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his farm near Stillwater will, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his profession, in all of its branches, at his office

over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut Street, Stillwater, Minnesota. 20 ly

J. C. Patton,

Attorney at Law,

General Land Agent.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnett, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Prescott, Wis. n2-ly

S. C. WHITCHER,

LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE.

CO NE OF FOURT & ROBERT TREETS,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with the best of Livery, on short notice and on reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week. 28-ly-w

STRICKLAND & CO.

Book, Stationery,

And School Book Jobbers,

MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers, Book binders, and dealers in Wall Paper. American Sabbath School Union Publications. n1-ly

J. SPENCE WHITE.

White & Jay,

Attorneys at Law,

Prescott, Wisconsin.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend to all business entrusted to them, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnett, and all collections promptly attended to. Office in "Swam's Building, (up stairs) Broad street. n1-ly

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,

H. S. ALLEN,

SAAC GRAY, MASTER.

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's

AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all the malarious diseases incident to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a purely vegetable compound, containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merits, its great power in curing diseases, its singular harmlessness, and freedom from harmful ingredients. It can be taken by the helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age ever without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the United States:

New York, Aug. 22, 1855.

I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam, and certify that it contains neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I consider it a safe and excellent preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will not prove injurious to the constitution.

LAWRENCE REID
Prof. of Chemistry.

HASTINGS FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP,

THE proprietor of this new establishment announces to the public that he is now prepared to manufacture or repair

ALL KIND OF MACHINERY

THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plane and match boards, furnish moldings and cornice work in any form his patrons may want.

Iron and Brass Castings,

Of every description, and Babbit Metal

Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 2.

TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1861.

NUMBER 45.

THE TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSON'S OLD BUILDING,"
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. No names entered on our books, unless the subscription money is received. Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising:	
One Square, (12 lines,) one insertion.	\$1 00
Each additional insertion.	25 00
One month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.	12 00 25 00 40 00 75 00
One-half column, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.	25 00 40 00 75 00
One column, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.	50 00 75 00 125 00
Business cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year.	88 00
6 months, 4 months, 3 months, 1 year.	60 00 40 00 30 00 80 00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 37 1/2 cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in all cases required on delivery of affidavits.

Yearly advertisements of the State must make payments half yearly in advance, and when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements.

Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly. Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered. Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing.

In all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HENRY D. BARRON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
ST. CROIX FALLS,
(OPPOSITE TAYLOR FALLS.)
Polk County, Wisconsin.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Agent of Etna Insurance Company for the counties of Chisago, Minnesota, and Polk, Wis.

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PROMPT and special attention given to collections and remittances. REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO: Hon. G. W. Garrison, St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh, St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. James Shields, Fairbault, Minn.; Hon. W. W. Phelps, Red Wing, Minn.; Hon. George L. Becker, St. Paul, Minn.

Samuel Pierson,
Practical Watchmaker,
Cor. First and Bench Sts.,
(OPPOSITE CHISAGO HOUSE)
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewels neatly repaired, and warranted.

W. H. C. Folsom,
DEALER IN
Real Estate,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will besold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes. Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-ly

Stannard & Setzer,
Attorneys & Counsellors
AT LAW,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

WILL also attend to the payment of taxes for non-residents, in the counties of Chisago and Pine, Minnesota, and the county of Polk, Wisconsin.

Sunrise House,
SUNRISE CITY - - - MINNESOTA,
N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travellers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendance. n1-5 m

ALL kinds of Blanks for sale cheap for cash at this office.

Selected Poetry.

The Golden Wedge of Achan

[JOSEPH V. J.]

From the Boston Daily Journal.

When Joshua, warrior of the Lord,
O'er Canaan held his powerful sway,
Lo, once, the mighty victor's sword
Arrested in its conquering way.

Humbled in ruinous defeat,
The men of Israel fled apace,
Chased by the foe, in full retreat,
They own the visible disgrace.

And Joshua rent his clothes, and said,
Alas! O Lord, and must it be
To perish thus without thine aid,
And fall by Thy great enemy?

The Lord replied—'Tis sin, 'tis sin!
There is, O Israel, in thy midst,
A secret and accursed thing
That on the all thy troubles bring st.

They searched around, confessed and owned,
And low! from Achan's guilty tent,
'Mong other spoils, a wedge of gold,
Of vast and ominous portent!

The curse of God was on the gold,
'Twas stolen, coveted, retained,
Against command to touch or hold,
Lest Israel's camp should be profaned.

Thus saith the Lord, ye cannot stand
Before your enemies in fight,
Until by my divine command,
This thing is out of mind and sight.

'Twas done, and lo, what honors came
To Joshua's triumphant arms!
New victories clustered to his fame,
And whelmed the foe with new alarms.

Three score and one of hostile kings,
Cities and armies strong and great,
In quick succession now he brings
To death—to all-devouring fate.

Triumphant Justice, pure and grand!
Ho, all ye nations of the earth,
And thou, America, blest land,
Struggling to Freedom's second birth.

Learn of the God of Israel's might,
Success in war does not depend
On numbers rushing to the fight,
Though just the cause we may defend.

Make it all just—Shun to pollute
The sacred fire of the soul,
Or Freedom's holy name imbue
With Slavery's tyrannous control.

Throw out that cursed wedge of gold!
Remnant of old barbaric evil,
Nor seek one hour a slave to hold
On Freedom's consecrated soil.

Strike at the foe's heart!
In thought at least deal every blow
With deadly, stern, heroic art,
At Slavery's self—the only foe!

Warm up thy courage at the fire
Of crushed humanity's sad cause,
Nor let one lurking foul desire
Of avarice taint these holy wars.

Then shall the armies of the skies—
Ten thousand thousand legions strong,
Of angels bright, with glad surprise,
Draw near to join thy conquering throng.

Then shall thy sword no more be stayed,
Thine armies then retreat no more;
Lo! Israel's God shall be thine aid,
And give the victory as of yore!

Miscellaneous Department.

Mark Wilton's Incentive.

A LOVE STORY AND SOMETHING MORE.

'Marry 'Clara Preston?' cried Mr. Jotham Wilton, with elevated eyebrows and an astonished look generally.

'Yes, sir,' replied his son. 'I wish to make 'Clara Preston my wife.'

'Why Mark Wilton, you are crazy. Just look at yourself as you are. Take a careful look if you please. Here you stand twenty-three years of age, and the only child I have living. Think of the money I have expended upon your education. Thousands of dollars, sir, thousands of dollars, and see what efforts I have made to give you an honorable start in the world. Your legal education has been received under the best of masters, you have been admitted to the bar under the most flattering auspices, and Mr. Mathrop assures me that you have the stuff in you to make one of the first lawyers in the State. And, sir, you know that your father has the wealth with which to back you up. I could place a half million dollars to your credit this very day, if I were so minded. But, sir, what do you imagine will become of you if you take your first important step in life thus? I will select a wife for you, sir!'

'But, my father, I have plotted my faith to 'Clara Preston, and I cannot break it. She is all that I seek for in a wife. She is true and virtuous, amiable and intelligent, and moreover, she loves me devotedly.'

'Loves your father's money,' inter-

rupted the old man, with a scornful curl of the lip.

Mark Wilton started up from his chair, and the deep flush of his face told how deeply he felt the cut. But he was in the presence of an aged father, and he controlled himself as well as he could.

'Don't provoke me,' he said, his lips almost closed.

'Hoity, toity! provoke indeed! You should have thought of that before you approached me with any such scheme in your mad brain. I tell you my son I will find a wife for you myself.'

'There is no need, sir,' stonily persisted the youth, 'I have found one already. And now, sir, will you tell me why you object to Clara Preston?'

'Simply because she is not what society judges should be your wife. She is nobody! Who are her parents?'

'She has none.'

'Ay—she has none. And when she did have them, I warrant you they were of the poorest class. But I don't want to argue the matter, for my mind is made up. To the husband of Clara Preston I will never give one penny of my property. Do you understand that?'

Mark Wilton arose and walked across the room. He had a light graceful form with a bearing of peculiar comeliness, and when occasion called he could be erect and proud. His face was rather pale, and the delicately cut features betrayed intellect enough for any department of life. If he had a lack, it was in vital energy and physical force; but this was nothing in his way, he had an incentive to overcome it, for overcome it he could. As he finally stood before his father, with his arms folded upon his breast, the whole pride of his son was in action. He told his father he should marry with the maiden of his choice.

The old man's answer was short and firm.

There was further arguing—further questioning and answering, but no change of feeling—no change of intent.

'You have my decision,' said Jotham Wilton. And those who knew that old man could not have doubted him. He was too proud, too firm, too self-willed, to trifle.

'And,' replied Mark slowly and solemnly, 'you have mine. I shall make Clara Preston my wife if I live. And I tell you now, that I will not barter my soul away for money. You understand me?'

'I understand what you say.'

'And I only say just what I mean.'

'Then I understand you fully. And, Mr. Mark Wilton, I would be sure that you understand me. If you marry that girl, look to your father's bank account no more. Not another penny—not another penny!'

Mark Wilton had anticipated something of this sort—and yet, when he was once more alone, and realized the full force of his position, he was for awhile overwhelmed with anxious thought. Thus far in life he had never known what it was to depend upon himself. His father's immense wealth had been the source of all his hopes, and the future took color and form from the golden store.

A while the youth in trouble, but gradually he rose above the shock, and his pride came to his aid; for he had pride and an independent spirit, and now that these qualities had been so loudly called upon, they started up strong and sure. He folded his hands together, and with his head erect, and thin lips firmly compressed, he swore that he would be his own master.

Clara Preston was as beautiful as the artist's ideal, and those who knew her loved her for her gentleness and goodness. She was an orphan and had for two or three years supported herself by teaching music. Not a breath was there against her character—not a breath could there be, for she was one of those pure, spiritual beings who seem to make pure and holy the very atmosphere about them.

In the evening Mark Wilton came and told Clara the result of his interview with his father. She listened to him attentively, and when he had concluded, she reached forth her hand and rested it in his.

'Mark,' she said, gazing earnestly into his face, 'I have been fearful of this, and I tell you freely that I have not one word of fault to find with your father. It would be hard for me to give you up, but it would be harder still for me to see

you suffer on my account. If, as matters now stand, you will sever the bond between us, I shall be content, and I will never blame you while I live.'

'Clara,' cried the young man, vehemently, 'you don't know me. Give you up! I'd sooner give up my life. My father has my answer. I can give up my wealth; but I cannot give up the love and faith of my heart. No, dearest one, no cloud shall come between thee and me. My resolution is taken, and henceforth I am my own master, subject only to such bonds as love and duty for thee shall impose.'

The maiden regarded her lover for some moments in silence. She saw how proud and determined he looked; how bold and dauntless was the light that flashed on his dark eyes; how hopefully and trustingly he turned his son's aspirations towards herself; and she felt that she did wrong in sustaining him.

'Mark Wilton,' she said giving him both her hands, 'if you can love and trust me thus; if you can give up so much for me; if you can now in the first flush of manhood, turn from the hopes of other years, and link your fate with mine, I will love and cherish you to the end. My best efforts shall be yours, and with all my power of heart and love of soul will I serve you.'

'Before Heaven, I am content,' responded the youth; and as he spoke, he seemed to summon all the energies for the battle of life before him. He drew the fair one upon his bosom, and as he held her there, he resolved that he would show to his father and the world that he could sustain himself as an honorable and independent man.

The day was finally set for their marriage.

'We cannot be married at my father's house,' said Mark.

'No,' returned Clara, 'I had supposed that; and I have planned that we will be married at the house of an old friend of mine. Will it please you to have it thus?'

The young man consented, and the arrangements were made accordingly.

The evening came and Mark was ushered into the house of Clara's friend, whom he heard called Mr. Sampson. This Mr. Sampson was a man of patriarchal appearance; quaintly dressed, his hair and beard white as snow, seeming to never have suffered the approach of razor or kindness. He received Mark with touching tenderness; it was he who gave the blushing bride away.

'Now, my children,' said Mr. Sampson, after the ceremony was performed, and Mark and Clara were man and wife, 'you are about to commence the ascent of life's hill together. Be true to each other; be true to honor and duty; and, if aided, raising his hands while the big tears started in his eyes, 'may God guard, guide and bless you!'

Mark loved that old man—he learned to love him at once; and he promised himself much pleasure in visiting him.

'I never knew before that you had such a friend,' he said to Clara when they were alone.

'Oh,' she replied, with a warm light breaking through the moisture of her eyes, 'he has been a kind friend ever since my father died. He has never been upon to serve me much, but he has called him as a father. And you will love him, Mark, as you come to know him.'

There was much wonderment in society, when it became known that old Jotham Wilton, the retired banker, had disinherited his son; and the gossip mongers had a busy time about it for a while. Some said that old Jotham had 'gone just right'; others said that he had done wrong; though they could not fully exonerate the son. Others there were who, knowing Clara, sided with the youthful couple, and denounced old Jotham as a monster of the first water. The more sober ones—those who had known Jotham Wilton through his long and useful career—were at a loss how to understand the matter. At first they were unwilling to believe that he could have done such a thing as disinherit his only child. It did not seem reasonable. Of three promising children, they said, 'Mark's the only one left to cast him off.' But he had this to cast him off. But finally, when they found it was really so, they shook their heads and said that Jotham Wilton was deranged.

In the mean time how was it with Mark Wilton? Like a new being he

stepped forth from the old inheritance, and put forth his hand to work for himself. He remembered his solemn pledge and he was determined to redeem it. He said that he would show to the world and to his father, an independent, self-sustaining man, and he meant to do it. And then in his new home he had an angel to sustain him. By every word and deed, by every look and thought, did Clara seek to sustain and encourage him.

For the first six months Mark made but little apparent headway. Yet he was diligent and hopeful, and faltered not. He was punctual at his office, attended to such business as was left to him with prompt faithfulness, and devoted all his leisure moments to study. In his office and at home he studied, and the harder he worked the more did he find to work for. His pride—his pride was leading him on—pride sharpened and intensified by resentment; the most powerful incentive that could have been given him; and he was determined to rise to distinction. He attended the courts, listened to the best pleaders, and then when alone with his wife, he tried impromptu cases over again.

(continued next week)

An 1812 War Story—How Gen. Hull Spent his Days.

The following, we believe, was never seen in print. Ogden Hoffman used to tell the story. He was in the great fight between the Constitution and Guerriere and said that the British ship came sailing down on them, as they heard the sharp orders, when the guns were run out, and the men could be seen ready with their match locks, an officer came in haste to Captain Isaac Hull, and asked for orders to fire. "Not yet," was the quiet response. As they came still nearer, the British vessel poured in her fire, the first lieutenant came on the poop and begged permission to return the broadside, saying that the men could not be restrained much longer. "Not yet," was the indifferent reply. Still nearer the British ship came, and the American prisoners who were in the cockpit of the Guerriere, afterwards said that they began to believe that their own countrymen were afraid to measure their strength with that of the enemy, and this thought gave them more pain than the wounds which some of them were still suffering from.

In a moment after the Guerriere rode gallantly forward, showing her burnished sides, and as the swell carried her close to the muzzle of "Old Ironsides," Capt. Hull who was then quite fat and dressed in full lights, bent himself twice to the deck, and with every muscle and vein throbbing with excitement, shouted out as he made another gyration, "Now, boys, pour it into them." That broadside settled their opponent, and when the smoke cleared away the Commodore's lights were to be seen split from waistband to heel. Truly the Commodore had a soul "too big for his breeches."

Hoffman used to add that Hull, nothing disconcerted, gave his orders with perfect coolness, and only changed his light's when the British command, or sword was given up to him.—N. Y. Post.

A self-sufficient "regular," who took up the profession of a physician, and pretended to keep a deep knowledge of the healing art, was called to visit a young man afflicted with apoplexy.—Boltus gazed long and fixedly, felt his pulse and pockets, and finally gave vent to the following sublime opinion: "I think he's a gone better."

'No, no!' exclaimed the sorrowful wife, 'do not say that.'

'Yes,' returned Boltus lifting his hat and eyes heavenward at the same time. 'Yes, I do say so; there ain't no hope, not the least nite; he's got an attack of bilful fit in his lost groins, and he can't be cured without trouble and a good deal of pains. You see his whole planetary system is deranged. Firstly, his vox populi is pressing on to his alveolar; secondly, his cutaneous cutaneous is swelled considerably, if not more; thirdly and lastly, his solar ribs are in a convulsed state; and finally, he ain't got any money, consequently he's bound to die.'

A dandy, with a cigar in his mouth, entered a menagerie, when the proprietor requested him to take the weed from his mouth, lest he should teach the other monkeys bad habits.

A Poem.—A son of Erin once accosted a reverend disciple of Swedenborg, thus: "Mr. —, you say that we are to follow the same business in heaven as we do in this world?"

'Yes, that is in perfect accordance with reason; for our Creator himself is not idle, and should his creatures be?'

'Well, then, yer honor, do people die there?'

'Certainly not; they are as immortal as the Creator himself.'

'Then I should like to know, yer honor, what they'll find for me to do—for I'm a grave digger in this world.'

It is hardly necessary to say that the reverend gentleman was completely nonplussed, and discharged Pat, without giving the desired information.

At a village in the interior of the State of New York, a few weeks since, a man rushed into a hotel one evening exclaiming, "If I could sell out my property, I would pull up sticks and join Jeff. Davis' army!" A clergyman, sitting very quietly in a corner of the room, asked in a subdued tone of voice, "What did you say, sir?" The seceder repeated his remark, when the clergyman, rising, and coolly remarking that he had never struck a blow for his country, but felt that it was about time to do so, knocked the rebel to the floor.

Some music teacher once wrote that the "art of playing on the violin requires the nicest perception and the most sensibility of any art in the known world."

Upon which an editor comments in the following manner: "The art of publishing a news paper and making it pay, and at the same time have it please everybody, beats fiddling higher than a kite."

A Home Turst.—A country apothecary being out for a day's shooting took his errand-boy to carry his game bag.—Entering a field of turnips, the dog pointed, and the boy overjoyed at the prospect of his master's success, exclaimed, "Lor, master, there's a covey; if you get near 'em' wont you physic 'em?" "Physic them, you young rascal, what do you mean?" said the doctor. "Why kill 'em, to be sure," replied the lad.

An absent minded professor, in going out the gateway of his college, run into a cow; in the confusion of the moment, he raised his hat and exclaimed, "I beg pardon, madame." Soon afterwards he stumbled against a lady in the street; in sudden recollection of his former mishap, he called out,—"Is that you again, you brute?"

MILITARY DIALOGUE.—Officer—How long have you been recruiting, Capt. R.—?

Captain—Four weeks!

Officer—What success?

Captain—First rate.

Officer—How many men?

Captain—One private and fifteen officers.

In the town of T—, there was a shoemaker who at times officiated as preacher. He always wrote the notices himself, in order to save printing. Here is one of them: "There will be preaching in the pines this Sunday afternoon on the subject, 'All who do not believe will be damned at three o'clock.'"

The following is a copy of an advertisement which appeared in a country paper:

'Made their escape—A husband's affections. They disappeared immediately on seeing his wife with her hands and face unwashed at breakfast.'

A witness in court being asked his profession, said that he was a shoemaker; but that he kept a wine and liquor store besides. 'Then I suppose,' said the counsel, 'you are what may be called a sherry-cobbler!'

A man, when asked what induced him to make a barrister of his son replied, 'Oh he was a lying little fellow, and I thought I'd humor his leading propensity.'

Mr. A., upon entering a certain book shop, inquired of a young man in attendance if he had "Goldsmith's Greece to sell." "No, but we have some mighty good hair oil," was the reply.

By a Window.—The only true cord of sympathy—the cord of wood.

The Conflagration in Charleston.

FOUR MONTHS, Dec. 13.

Norfolk and Richmond papers give full particulars of the extensive conflagration in Charleston, South Carolina. The fire broke out on the 11th in a saw and blind factory at the foot of Hazel street, extending to the machine shop of Cameron & Co., and before midnight the fire had assumed an appalling magnitude, and Meeting street, from Market to Queen, was a mass of ruins. As tenement after tenement was enveloped in flames, the panic became awful, and several families evacuated their houses and filled the streets.

The buildings in the lower part of the city where the fire broke out were principally of wood, and extremely inflammable, which accounts for the extremely rapid progress of the fire.

At midnight Circular Church and Institute Hall were burning, and the proximity of the flames to the Charleston Hotel and Mills House, caused them to be evacuated by the inmates.

At 1 o'clock the fire tended more southward, towards the corner of Archdale and Queen streets, in the rear of the Charleston Hotel, to the end of Home street, crossing market street. The fire spread down the east bay to Cumberland street, and across to the Mills House, including in its destruction, Institute Hall, Circular Church and the Charleston Hotel.

All the buildings on King street, from Clifford nearly to Broad, were destroyed before 3 o'clock.

Gen. Ripley, who superintended the movements of troops who arrived at about that time, ordered several buildings on the route of the conflagration to be blown up. After some delay the order was executed, but not before the Theatre, Dodge's coach factory, opposite the Express Office, the old Executive building, and all the houses from this point to Queen street had caught fire and were destroyed.

At about 4 o'clock the wind changed the direction of the flames towards Broad street. Soon after St. Andrews' Hall took fire, and subsequently the Cathedral the spire of which fell shortly after five o'clock. The fire made a clean sweep through the city making its track from east bay to King street.

The Charleston Courier, of the 13th, gives a list of between 200 and 300 sufferers, and says the loss is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

A message was sent to the Rebel Congress on Friday by President Davis, in relation to the conflagration, recommending an appropriation in aid of the sufferers. A resolution was unanimously adopted by Congress appropriating \$250,000 as an advance on account of claims of South Carolina.

Mr. Russell, at whose factory the fire originated, thinks it must have been occasioned by an incendiary or by negligence of the negroes.

Gen. Burnside's Expedition.

Gen. Burnside's expedition was originally intended to consist of fifteen vessels carrying about 5,000 men. Since it was first projected, the views of the government with regard to the field and nature of its operations, seems to have undergone important changes. The number of vessels has been increased several times to meet the new purposes of the Government; and it is now determined not to send less than thirty five vessels. The Eastern City a former consort of the Admiral, has been purchased to accompany that steamship on the expedition. The other additional vessels will be principally barks and schooners. The whole fleet will probably carry not less than 10,000 men, or nearly one half as many as are now occupying Fort Royal. These men are now, or can be at short notice, concentrated at Annapolis, the point of departure; but the fitting out of the vessels will inevitably delay the sailing of the expedition. All of the vessels, including the Admiral, will be rechristened with new names. The five vessels that have been altered into gunboats or floating batteries, now support the following startling titles:—Bombshell, Grenade, Rocket, Shrapnel, Grapeshot.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Some persons are odious to vulgar people simply on account of their rank in society. Each of them may say like the king in Hamlet, "O my offence is rank."

TAYLORS FALL REPORTER

Thursday, Dec. 26, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in this city. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

ROUNDS & LAMSON are our authorized agents in Chicago—152 Randolph street.

JAY, COB & CO are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

The English-American Difficulty.

Our English brethren appear to be in high dudgeon over the arrest, by Capt. Wilkes, of the *San Jacinto*, of those two arch traitors, Mason and Sidel. The British lion threatens, if the Government does not release them from "detention" immediately, to open his ponderous mouth and with a single gulp swallow the entire North. The English people, according to the London *Times* and other English newspapers, consider the arrest of these Southern gentlemen (!) an insult to the British flag, and demand that they be restored to their former status on board the steamer *Trent*, otherwise war will be declared.

Up to this time no official information has been received by our Government in relation to the matter. All that has been received has come through the English press, and is not taken as any true indication of intention of the English Government.

If, under the Queen's proclamation, Mason and Sidel were subject to arrest, as many of our most eminent jurists claim, England's position, in case a demand is made for their release before any diplomatic correspondence is had upon the subject, will not be a very enviable one, and will prove conclusively that she wishes to provoke a quarrel with the Northern States. That the aristocrats of that country have all along sympathized with the South no sane man can deny, but that that Government, which has always professed such a holy horror at slavery, would interfere in the war now raging for its overthrow, we never could believe. But such, from present appearances, would seem to be the case. Cotton with that country, as well as with the South, is king, and far it they would sacrifice, if they could, the most beneficent Government ever created by man.

We do not believe, notwithstanding the English newspaper bluster and bragadoecio, that England would risk a war with the United States, without more provocation than that given by the arrest of Mason and Sidel. If so, the whole civilized world would condemn her, and unite with our Government in a war against her. Let her demand these traitors, as she undoubtedly will, but if there is any law to sustain us in arresting them, no power on earth should compel us to make a single concession. On the other hand, if we have violated any law in their arrest, they should be promptly released, for we cannot afford—neither would it be just—to go to war with England, unless it be to maintain our rights. And such, we are glad to learn, appears to be the settled policy of the Administration, and the people will sustain the Government in it.

Cooper's Shop.—Messrs. Reynolds & Lee have established themselves in the cooping business in this place, and are ready to furnish our citizens with pork and flour barrels, chairs, sap buckets, etc., at fair prices. We have long felt the need of an institution of this kind in this town. Heretofore our citizens have been compelled to send to Stillwater for everything they wished in this line of business, and now that we have a coooper's shop in our midst, everybody should patronize it. Mr. Reynolds served a regular apprenticeship at the trade, and is a finished workman. We bespeak for the firm a large share of the patronage of this and Polk county.

The Festival.—The entertainment given by the ladies of the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening was, as we anticipated, well attended. The supper was well gotten up and everything passed off pleasantly; the oysters and ice cream were delicious, and disappeared like the dew before the morning sun. We do not know what amount of money was taken in, but judge that it must have been quite large. We shall endeavor to give a more extended account of the affair next week.

Snow Storm.—As we write now it is falling rapidly, and the indications are that there will be a fall sufficient for making good sleighing.

MAGAZINE.—Godey, for January, is received and is a superb number. Why don't everybody take it? It costs but \$2.00 per year in clubs, and to the ladies is worth double that amount for the fashion plates alone. Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Peterson, for January is also received, and is well worth a perusal. If you want the best \$2.00 magazine published, send for Peterson. Address C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

The Minnesota Legislature convenes on the 8th of next month. We hope that the business will be hurried up and a short session held.

Do not forget the dance that is to take place at Folsom's Hall next Tuesday evening, the 31st inst. Lovers of the Terpsichorean art would do well to be present, as a pleasant time is anticipated.

The bridge was thrown open to the public last week. As a result we notice an increased number of the citizens of Polk county purchasing goods of the merchants of this town.

Business, on account of the bad state of the roads, has been quite dull in town for the past week or two. Now that we have more snow we expect it to brighten up considerably.

CHRISTMAS.—Passed off very quietly. We have not heard of anything unusual occurring.

Loaded teams now cross the river on the ice above the dam.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Washington News.

Washington, Dec. 18.

Richmond and Norfolk papers of yesterday have been received. The *Centreville* and *Fairfax* Court House correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* writes, December 15th, that the fortifications are completed and now present a formidable appearance of field fortifications. They are built very strong, some of the works being bastioned forts, constructed in a manner that shows skillful engineering on the part of somebody, General Beauregard, I presume.

Some care seems to have been taken with the embankments which are built for handling guns with the best method for protecting men. They are very strong, built with hurdles and sand bags, and will stand very heavy cannonading before giving way.

There are reports of these forts having arrived from a place where they make most excellent guns, they have been put in position and all that is now needed is for Gen. McClellan to bring on his Yankees.

Different artillery corps are drilling in these batteries nearly every day and some have become proficient marksmen. All have attained perfectly the range of any point where a hostile battery could be placed.

A series of resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, relative to the opening of the southern ports, and recommending that no crop of cotton be seeded the ensuing year.

R. M. T. Hunter is censured by a correspondent of the *Examiner* for wishing to resign his place in the cabinet to avoid the trials which possibly await the administration.

The *Examiner* says intelligence apparently better founded than that which generally finds its way from Washington, has been received, of an intention on the part of the military authorities of the United States to make an attack on the lines of the Potomac and render another general engagement within the next ten days.

Washington, Dec. 19.

[*Tribune Dispatch*.]—Capt. Seymour and Mr. Adams' messenger arrived about midnight. The President will send a message to the Senate on the subject of our relations with Great Britain, which will be considered in executive session to-morrow.

A rumor is afloat that the government has decided to return Mason and Sidel, but we do not place much faith in it.

The Africa will carry to England a dispatch from Lord Lyons containing little more than the intelligence that he has received and delivered to the American government his instructions from the foreign office.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has the question of establishing diplomatic relations with Liberia and Hayti under advisement, and will report favorably at an early day.

[*Herold's Dispatch*.]—From the numerous dispatches that have been received to day, there is a fear expressed among the people in different parts of the country that the Government may be induced by some diplomacy to give the traitors up. I have the highest authority for saying that the possibility of their surrender under any necessity does not now exist. The President is firm and unmovable on this point.

Washington, Dec. 18.

A special dispatch to the *Times* says:—A Cabinet meeting was held to day at which the English question was discussed of course unfavorably. There was but one sentiment, that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment to stay the reduction of the rebels. I have the best authority for saying that the demands of England which will relate the report that Mr. Seward or any other member of the

Cabinet has been eager to provoke a foreign war. A resolution offered in Washington city council favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was laid on the table by a vote of 9 to 4.

Washington, Dec. 18.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, has been tendered a Brigadier Generalship by the President. He will accept it as soon as he proves his right to his seat in the United States Senate. His command will embrace all the troops in Kansas. Neither the Queen's nor Mr. Adams' messenger have arrived in this city yet.

Washington, Dec. 19.

[*Special to Commercial Advertiser*.]—There is a report here this morning, which is generally credited, that one Lieutenant and four privates of the National troops on picket duty last night at Mt. Vernon, were shot during the night. A regiment has been sent there this morning.

A Cabinet meeting was called for to-day noon. The subject of consultation doubtless being the demands of the British Government in the Sidel and Mason case.

The President has recognized Carl Frederick Adams, of Cincinnati, as Consul for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Strzelitz for the Western States of America.

George S. Bischof has been appointed Vice Consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, in the place of E. M. Pratt. Salary, \$3,000 per annum.

Captain Robert Faley, of San Francisco is appointed U. S. Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, vice A. Morrell.

Washington, Dec. 19.

[*Special to Tribune*.]—At 1 o'clock, Lord Lyons called on the Secretary of State who was at the Capital. He called again at three o'clock. The communication which he made is not a secret. No Cabinet meeting has been held on the subject. The general feeling of this city is less warlike than at first, and the people talk coolly of surrendering the emissaries if it can be done without a sacrifice of honor, rather than engage at this time in a foreign war. The report that the members of the Cabinet take a similar view of the question gains currency and finds belief. But while it is not true that such a conclusion has been arrived at in Cabinet meeting on the one hand, the reported determination on the other hand not to surrender Mason and Sidel under any circumstances or for any considerations is absolutely untrue.

But while the government will do nothing to provoke hostilities, it will guard well the national honor. Should arbitration be proposed it may be accepted. Should a sufficient consideration for the release of Mason and Sidel be offered, it may be made. A prominent member of the Government stated in conversation this evening, that Lord Lyons would not demand his passports, that Mason and Sidel would not be given up and that there was no probability of war with England.

English men here are confident of a war between the two countries. The opinion however is based more on official communication, and while it excites some unpleasant feelings, it carries no weight. Several Englishmen are now serving in our army, among them are Colonel Havelock, and Captain Steward and have it is declared, signified their intention to resign, should further complication ensue. In other cases, extraordinary and painful evidences of sudden hostility to our cause, has been shown.

The general feeling however, appears to be a regret at what they regard the inevitable issue.

Mr. Adams' dispatches have little to say touching the *Trent*, having received no communication on the subject from the British Government. In the case of the *Nashville* he had made representations but received no reply.

A special Washington dispatch to the *World* says the Government dispatches concerning the Mason and Sidel difficulty will be of a dignified but not inflammatory nature. They will satisfy the English Cabinet that no insult was intended. There is not now the slightest doubt but that the affair will be speedily, honorably and amicably arranged.

Washington, Dec. 20.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Port Royal including one from Commander Drayton, dated Dec. 9th. He gives the particulars of a recent capture in the Pawnee with the *Unadilla*, Isaac Smith, and Vixen, and the explosion of the *Ashtabula* river.

Among other things he states that on landing at Hutchinson Island, it was ascertained that two days before, all the negro cabins, overboard's houses, and out buildings, together with all the picket camp, had been burned. The attempt at the same time had been made to drive off the negroes but many had escaped, some of their number, they said, had been shot in the attempt. The scene was one of complete desolation, the smoking ruins and the cowering figures of the negroes who still instinctively cling to their birth-place although there was no longer any shelter for their heads, is a most melancholy sight.

About 140 negroes most of them in a very destitute condition had collected at Oyster Island. Com. Drayton had directed they should be supplied with food until some disposition could be made of them.

[*Special to Post*.]—The dispatches of the British ministry are reported to be more sensible and moderate, than represented by the English press, nothing peremptory or imperative will be addressed to the government, and nothing in which they cannot be settled by diplomacy. The general feeling here is favorable to peace; to reconciliation, and to the reference of all disputed questions to an international commission; but no one is in favor of relinquishing a particle of our rights.

Gen. Burnside arrived at Annapolis this morning, and immediately commenced his preparations for the departure of the expedition to the South.

Washington, Dec. 20.

A grand review of ten regiments of his command took place to day. The men are in excellent condition, and eager for the start. Four of the vessels belonging to the expedition arrived at Annapolis last night, making a total of twelve, which are in readiness for the departure.

Washington, Dec. 20.

General Ord started at six o'clock this morning. His command consisted of four regiments, the Bucktail rifles, Lieut. Col. Kane, and Eaton's battery, consisting of two 4 and two 12 pound howitzers.

They proceeded on a foraging expedition in the direction of Drainsville. Gen. McCall anticipating that they might be attacked, ordered the 1st and 2nd brigades to follow at 8 p. m.

The first brigade, General Reynolds, advanced on Leesburg and took a position on Difficult Creek to wait further orders.

Two hours later Gen. McCall with his staff and an escort of cavalry followed on the same route.

In the mean time Gen. Ord advanced to near rainsville when his command was suddenly fired upon by a force lying in ambush in a dense wood adjacent.

This was the signal of battle and a brisk engagement promptly ensued. General McCall, who arrived a few minutes previously took command. In a moment's time Eaton's battery was planted along side the Thornton House, and fired rapidly and with terrible effect in the enemy's ambush.

Col. Kane's Bucktail Riflemen were placed in advance and fired upon the enemy whenever they made their appearance.

The rebels who had a battery of six pieces returned the cannonading and replied to all shells with muskets and rifles. Firing was kept up some three quarters of an hour, when the enemy retreated rapidly; our fire being too much for them.

Our troops stood up bravely under the sharp volleys of the rebels. Their steadiness was praised by Gen. McCall and his officers.

The rebels took the direction of Fairfax Court House, leaving on the field a number of their killed and wounded. Our troops pursued them a short distance and then returned.

Several bodies of rebels were picked up and fifteen wounded prisoners were taken.

General Ord captured eight wounded prisoners and two caissons with ammunition.

In their haste, the enemy left behind arms of all descriptions, clothing, &c. Their loss is estimated at 150 killed and wounded.

Among the killed was Col. Thier of Franklin, Kentucky, and commander of the first Kentucky Regiment of rebels.

The forces of the enemy consisted of three infantry regiments, 1st and 11th Kentucky, and 10th Alabama, with a cavalry regiment and a battery, all commanded by Col. John H. Forney of the 10th Alabama, acting Brigadier General.

The dead rebels were left on the field. The loss on our side was six killed and eight wounded, most of whom belonged to the Bucktails. Col. Kane received a slight wound.

At 9 p. m., our troops had returned to camp, bringing in fifty wagon loads of forage.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.

Despat's res. at headquarters from Gen. Pope, state that after a forced march yesterday, he got between the enemy encamped 6 miles from Chilhowie, Johnson Co., 2,000 strong, and those at Clinton, Va. Co., but as soon as they heard of his approach they beat a rapid retreat toward Russell Johnson county, leaving all their baggage, arms, munitions, papers and etc., to our possession.

Pope then threw forward ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery in pursuit following with the main body of the army at Johnson, Bath county.

The rebels being so closely pursued, moved in all directions, but mostly south. Pope then forced a strong cavalry reconnaissance through to within 15 miles of Osceola, and intercepted and captured 120 of the fleeing rebels, all their baggage, horses, &c. Other squads of from 10 to 11 were taken, making the aggregate number of prisoners about 300.

No fighting is reported to have occurred. Pope says the whole country between Russell and the west and Grand rivers is now clear of rebels.

Rolla, Dec. 18.

[*Special to St. Louis Democrat*.]—A Union refugee from Arkansas says Governor Reeder has issued a proclamation requiring all persons between the ages of sixteen and forty-five to join the army.

Persecution of Union men was relentless, and they were being arrested and imprisoned.

Ben McCulloch has been summoned to Richmond to answer charges preferred against him for needlessly burning the property of Southern men, and for refusing to reinforce Price when the latter was pursued by the federal troops. McCulloch's forces were in winter quarters in Benton county, Arkansas. Six regiments of Indians were in his camp.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.

The train of 70 wagons laden with clothing and supplies for Price's army was captured in addition to articles previously mentioned.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.

Further information has been received from the West this morning to the effect that in addition to the expedition under Gen. Pope against the enemy at near

Clinton another part of his forces under Col. Jeff. C. Davis and Max Marshall surprised another camp of rebels on the afternoon of the 18th, inst., near Millfork, a little north of Warrensburg. A brisk skirmish ensued when the rebels finding themselves surrounded surrendered. Col. Davis took 1,300 prisoners, including three Colonels and seventeen Captains, 1,000 stand of arms, and 1,000 horses, 65 wagons and a large quantity of officers, baggage and supplies. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The rebel loss is not yet known.

Information from Glasgow states that our troops captured about two tons of gunpowder buried on Claib Jackson's farm.

Major Hubbard captured sixty rebels, a day or two since in Johnson county. The troops of Kansas have been stirring during the past week, and good news is expected from there daily.

Savannah, Dec. 20.

Col. Palmer's brigade arrived here last night, and Gen. Pope is expected to-day. The information from the West and North is to the effect that no efforts have been spared to send Price an ample supply of clothing for the winter; all or nearly all of which has fallen or will fall into our hands. Nearly two hundred heavily laden wagons are already in our possession, together with a large quantity of ammunition, arms, 1,000 horses, tent and camp equipage, etc. and between 1,800 and 2,000 recruits have been taken prisoners.

The Missouri Cavalry has captured over sixty rebel recruits within the past few days and killed several others, taken a considerable number of tents, several wagons, a quantity of baggage and arms and burned a mill which was supplying the rebels for some time past.

Altogether the rebellion has received a terrible shock in this section of the country.

Within the present week, it is thought by many that Price will cross the Osage to assist his Generals Sten and Slack, who are now in the river counties, with four or five thousand men, to escort recruits and supplies to their main camp at Osceola. If he does he will be compelled to stand a general engagement, in which event there is no question whatever, but that he will be badly defeated, and his army entirely scattered.

Early yesterday morning our scouts brought us information that a large rebel train and reinforcements which we had marched south to intercept had divided and the larger part were marching south towards Waverly, intending to camp at night near Millford.

General Pope brought the main part of the army in position a few miles south of Waverly and sent a scouting force under Col. Jeff. C. Davis, through a few miles south of Warrensburg, and Lanoh Knoster to come on the left and rear of the enemy at the same time, also ordered Merrill's cavalry to march from Warrenburg, and come from the right.

Col. Davis pushed rapidly forward and came upon the enemy in the afternoon and drove in their pickets, and carried a strongly defended bridge by a vigorous assault, drove the enemy into the timber, who, finding themselves surrounded surrendered. 1,300 men, including two Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major and seventeen Captains, taken prisoners, and sixty wagons heavily laden with supplies and clothing, and a large number of horses and mules fell into our hands. Our loss was two killed and fourteen wounded. That of the enemy is considerably greater.

This is the best planned and executed action of the war, and reflects great credit on the General commanding, and officers and men who so faithfully and promptly carried out his plans.

A Battle in Kentucky.

UNION MEN V. CONFEDERATES.

Louisville, Dec. 18.

The recent Munfordsville engagement, considering the disproportion of numbers, proves the most brilliant Federal victory yet achieved.

Four companies, about 450 men, of Willich's regiment, led by Lieut. Col. Von Webers, drove back over 3,000 rebel cavalry, artillery and infantry. They were first attacked by a regiment of Texas cavalry, whom they repulsed and followed, when they were drawn into ambush and fired at from all sides by rebel infantry.

The Federals returned the fire vigorously and stood their ground until the rebels fell back, leaving all their dead and most of the wounded on the field.

No reinforcements reached Von Webers' command as reported yesterday, until after the engagement was over. Story's Louisville battery supported the Federals from the north side of Green river firing at very long range from rifle cannon.

Four other companies were on the south side of the river but were engaged as pickets a mile and a quarter distant from the action.

Among the Federals killed were Lieut. Sacks of Cincinnati, who killed five rebels with two revolvers but was finally killed, receiving nine bullets from rebels, also Henry J. J. Richard, Wetz, Frederick Shoemaker, Peter Smith, all of Cincinnati. Smith's remains go to Cincinnati to-morrow.

Of the Texas Rangers sixty-two were killed besides Colonel Farr; wounded unknown, but supposed to be large.

The Federal forces buried their dead. Fourteen rebel horses were found dead on the field and three rebels were taken prisoners.

Parties just arrived from the scene of the fight report that yesterday and today sixty-nine dead and wounded rebels were found in the bushes.

Federal loss is ten killed on the spot, seven mortally and thirteen otherwise wounded; four have since died.

The rebel lost a Colonel, Captain and Lieutenant.

The Federal forces on the south side of Green River have been considerably augmented, but the report of a general

crossing of Federals southward yesterday, is denied, and probably would not take place until Green River bridge, on which a large force is engaged, is reconstructed.

The rebels sent a flag of truce to-day asking permission to inter their alleged unharmful dead.

The Somerset Post Master's way bill on the 17th says Zollicoffer with 7,000 men had crossed Cumberland River and were encircling.

The 31st Ohio and 21st East Tenn. regiments had arrived there, making a force about equal to Zollicoffer's.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 19.

The amphitheatre at the Fair ground where a regiment of soldiers were encamped, was completely destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$10 or 12,000. During the excitement a sentinel shot Joel Hykman, 1st Lieut. in Col. Worley's cavalry, killing him immediately.

Louisville, Dec. 20.

Gen. Johnson's brigade made a reconnaissance in force to-day, six miles south of Green river, without finding any trace of the enemy. No official account of the Munfordsville fight has been received at headquarters, nor anything from Gen. Schoeff.

Cincinnati, Dec. 20.

The Commercial's Frankfort dispatch to-night has nothing from Somerset to-day. Two Union men and one secessionist write from Owensville of the 18th, saying it is reported and generally believed that Marshall and Williams have 15,000 troops between West Liberty and Picketon, with scouts extending near Owensville. The gentlemen receiving the letters fear it is true, though not generally believed at Frankfort.

In the Kentucky Legislature the House adopted, by the usual party vote, a resolution that Kentucky assume the payment of her portion of the direct tax imposed by Congress. The Senate adopted the House resolution on federal relations, with amendments endorsing the President's action regarding Fremont's proclamation and Cameron's report, and requesting the President to disburse with Secretary Cameron. The vote was unanimous on the amendments.

Cincinnati, Dec. 19.

The Commercial's Frankfort dispatch says, advices from Somerset say that yesterday morning at daylight Gen. Schoeff with all his forces marched out to attack the rebels. Zollicoffer is in position on Fishing Creek, with 6,000 men and some artillery. Schoeff's force consists of two Tennessee regiments, Hoskin's Kentucky regiment, the 17th, 31st, 55th, and 33rd Ohio, and Hewitt's Kentucky battery of ten guns, four of which are rifle guns, four smooth bore, and two parallel guns. Zollicoffer has no wagons on this side of the river, but indifferent means of crossing. General Schoeff was confident of whipping him, with some hopes of capturing the most of his men. The tennesseans led the column. It is probable a battle took place yesterday or to-day.

Southern News.

Port Monroe, Dec. 17, via Baltimore the 18.—[*Special to Herald*.]—A flag of truce just came from Norfolk. The greatest excitement prevails in Richmond and Norfolk in regard to the news from England. The intelligence reached Richmond I am unable to say, but they had the news all over the South. A great many people it is said will go against England should she interfere in the affair and demand Mason and Sidel. The Union spirit is evidently awakening.

By a flag of truce we have a Richmond paper of this morning—we extract the following:

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16th, via New Orleans the 17th.—The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American, says the Yankees advance force of from 5,000 to 6,000 are at Green River with some artillery, but have shown no disposition to cross the river. They are repairing the bridge.

Paiduch, Kentucky, advices represent that Humphrey Marshall is steadily advancing towards Lexington and meeting with little or no opposition.

Gentlemen who left Paiduch on the 8th say that the Federals had only 6,000 men there, 10,000 at Cairo and Bird's Point and 700 at Smithland, Kentucky.

A dispatch from Frankfort dated the 9th, says that General Crittenden was at Cumberland Gap, Saturday with a large force and that 5,000 men at Murristown would join him. It is feared that General Crittenden will invade Kentucky from that point.

The Brownsville, Texas, flag of the 1st, gives an account of an attack on the city of Matamorras, by General Canjaval. He commenced the attack on the 20th. Great carnage took place and at the hour that the flag went to press, both parties claimed success.

General Floyd's army has been ordered to Bowling Green Kentucky. The removal of his army to the far West, says the Richmond Dispatch, leaves Western Virginia exposed to the enemy. The effect upon the temper of the people in the exposed counties will be very untoward.

The Richmond Examiner of the 16th, says we are assured that resolution have been introduced into Congress, offering sympathy to the people of Maryland and urging such measures in the conduct of the war as to open the way for his admission into the Southern Confederacy.

On Saturday last the Hastings county entered an order directing that all free negroes be sold who do not pay their taxes by the January term of said Court.

Confederate State Bonds at the \$15,000,000 issue are quoted at 93 @ 98 1/2.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 19.

A flag of truce brought a copy of the Norfolk Day Book There is but little news in it. We however, extract the following:

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 18. The Mercury of this morning, says the Federals now occupy Beaufort and Port Royal Island with a force supposed to be 5,000. They have erected a battery near Port Royal Ferry, of twelve 12-pounder Parrot guns, and are throwing up entrenchments on Port Royal Island

JOHNS & CROSLY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING

The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to new and old roofs of ALL KINDS, and to shingles without removing the shingles.

The cost is only about One-Tenth of Tin.

AND IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and will not crack in cold or run in water weather.

These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of all our claims in their favor.

They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at a trifling expense.

"No Heat is Required."

These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping to all parts of the country, with full printed directions for application.

Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail or in person at our Principal Office and Warehouse.

78, WILLIAM STREET,
(Corner of Liberty Street.) NEW YORK.

Johns & Crosley,
AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

AGENTS WANTED.—TERRA CASH!!

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND

DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to

be found in this upper country, with

new and improved machinery, together with

a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to

furnish the trade with everything in our line

at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction.

We can manufacture to order upon the

shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIYAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Cribbs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables.

FRENCH BEDSTEADS.

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enamelled

Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and

strips.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing

sash, doors and blinds, all of which will

be sold as cheap as can be bought at any es-

tablishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Marbling, Stencil Sawing, etc.,

done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1890.

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL PORTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara

Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany,

St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river

connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask

for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as

quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS ON THE RIVER, AC.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie Du Chien via

Chicago & Northwestern Railway, to New

York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.,

thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river con-

nect direct to Chicago with trains on all East-

ern and Southern roads, and Passengers are

conveyed from the Depot at C. & N. W. Rail-

way, in Chicago, to all other Depots.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota

through Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Through tickets by this route can be had

of all Rail Road and Boat agents on the river.

GEO. S. DUNLAP, Sup't.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

MARK HENDRICKS, North Western Agent.

MRS. IDA WICHMANN,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, FLOWERS,

Rugbes, Ribbons, Etc.,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a fashionable stock of the

above described goods, which she offers

to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity

at remarkably cheap rates for cash.

Bonnet's trimmed and dresses made in the

most perfect manner.

29-ly.

FOR THE EAST.

1861. 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU

CHIEN RAILWAY.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.

Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without

change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route

from all points North and Northwest to

Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Mil-

waukee, Detroit, Cleveland,

Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara

Falls, Toronto, Mont-

real, Rochester,

Albany, St.

Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Phila-

delphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.

The shortest, most comfortable and most

direct route to the East. Passengers by this

route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 a. m.,

(at or before breakfast on board steamer), and

have a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of

cars, in ample time to get supper and take

the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in

time for the evening boat to the Detroit and

Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage be-

tween Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Mil-

waukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing

from boat to cars between twelve and five

o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus

ride to Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to

La Crosse, will have no detention at this point,

and the public may depend on sure connec-

tions at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all

points East and South, thus avoiding all

trouble to passengers.

No omnibus changes in Chicago.

The time by this favorite route is always as

quick, and the fare will be always as low as

any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night

trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du

Chien.

For through tickets apply to

C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St.

Anthony.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicolet House,

Minneapolis.

P. W. Armstrong Stillwater;

George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls;

And of all the Agents between St. Paul and

Prairie du Chien.

Chas. Thompson, Ticket Agent,

Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H. Thompson, Ticket

Agent, Chicago, Ill.; and J. H.